McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XXVIII | SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1891. | NUMBER 31

NOTICE.

The Circulation of the MINER is greater by 500 than that of any paper published in McKean County, outside of Bradford.

McKean County Miner

J. ROGERS & SON, Proprietors.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mail via B., N. Y. & P. (Clermont Branch) arrives at 10.13 p. m. and 6.27 p. m., and leaves at [illegible] a. m. and 1.00 p. m.

Mail via B. B. & K. R. R. arrives at 10 a. m. and 1.30 p. m., and leaves at 8.00 a. m. and 1.30 p. m.

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Mails close 30 minutes before leaving time.

Money Orders will not be issued or Letters Registered between 12 m. and 4.00 p. m.

Office open every Sunday for delivery of mail from 12 m. to 1 p. m.

E. M. Keese, P. M.

Official Directory.

STATE.

Governor—Robert E. Pattison.
Lieutenant Governor—L. A. Watres.
State Treasurer—Henry K. Boyer.
Auditor General—Thomas McCamant.
Sec'y of Internal Affairs—Thos. J. Stewart.

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Additional Law Judge—Thomas A. Morrison, Smethport.
Member of Congress—C. W. Stone, Warren.
State Senator—Morris B. Parker, Wellsboro.
Members of Assembly—W. K. Burdick, Duke Centre; J. T. Gillen, Kane.
District Attorney—J. W. Bouton, Smethport.
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Prothonotary—J. W. McElroy, Smethport.
County Treasurer—L. Rogers, Smethport.
Commissioners—[illegible], Frank D. Minor, Turtle Point; J. H. Tate, Clermont.
Com'rs Clerk—[illegible], Smethport.
Jury Com'rs—G. M. Smith, [illegible].
Auditors—A. M. Heard, Bradford; J. O. Lobdell, Kane; H. C. Wells, Smethport.
Mercantile Appraiser—F. F. Sisson, Bradford.
Coroner—A. D. Hecker, Bradford.
County Super't—W. F. Eckels, Smethport.

BOROUGH.

Burgess—W. F. Brooks.
Council—John Forrest, T. H. Purtle, N. O. Newton, William Haskell, Earl Shook, F. D. Hopkins.
Justices—G. M. Smith, F. Ford.
Constable—H. L. Burlingame.
School Directors—M. L. Keenan, D. C. Young, T. A. Morrison, M. E. Mayo, R. J. Gifford, W. D. Gallup.
Collector—Charles Lassaniler.
Assessor—John Hungerford.
Ass't Assessors—D. C. Young, A. D. Gurbeal.
Auditors—Wm. D. Gallup, J. McCarty, J. C. Gallup.
Judge of Election—Frank A. Baker.
Inspectors of Election—W. W. Burlingame, D. F. Keefe.

Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Monday in February, First Monday in June and October and Second Monday in December.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge, No. 388, meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street. W. F. Sweet, W. M. [illegible] Smith, Sec'y.

[illegible]

Churches.

[illegible]

FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITHING!

[illegible]

HORSESHOEING.

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SLEIGHS

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NOTICE TO BUILDERS

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and District Attorney of McKean County. Office in the Court House, Smethport, Pa.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Rooms 5 and 6, Berry & Melvin Block, Bradford, Pa.

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Hamlin & Forrest.
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Sheridan Gorton.
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in Bank Block, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

M. L. Keenan.
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Mullin & Mullin.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 13 Main Street, Bradford, Pa.

A. N. Mayo.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Gleason block, Smethport, Pa.

F. R. Cotter.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Eldred, Pa. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Physicians.

H. L. McCoy.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office in H. L. McCoy's drug store, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

H. D. Freeman.
SURGEON, Obstetrician and Consulting physician and surgeon. Office hours from 10 to 11 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m., Smethport, Pa.

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Wm. Wilkins.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND COLLECTOR of taxes for Wetmore township, McKean county, Pa. P. O. address, Kanesholm, Pa.

HOTELS.

WRIGHT HOUSE,
Main Street, Smethport, Penn'a, R. F. Wright, Proprietor.
This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. First-class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

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Five doors from new depot, BRADFORD, PA.
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Rates $1.00 and $1.50 per Day,
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Lunch counter and elegant dining room. Rooms second to none. All modern conveniences. Electric lights throughout the house.
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and am prepared to do repairing of all kinds. Wagon and Blacksmith shop on Water street.
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DOES CURE
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Meat and Vegetable Market
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We are prepared to furnish the people of town and adjacent country with
FRESH MEAT,
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AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
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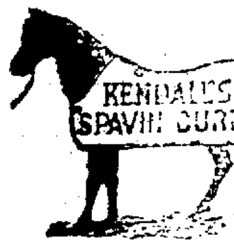

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Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

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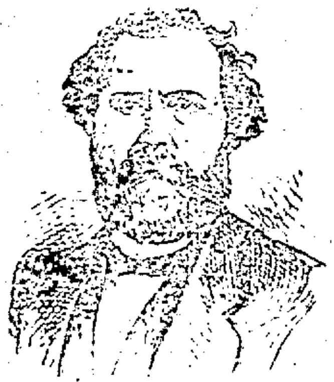
AULD LANG SYNE.

The Veterans Will March and Shout at Detroit.

THE "SILVER ANNIVERSARY."

On August 3 to 8 They Celebrate the Quarter Centennial of the G. A. R., but the Army as It Was Will Be the Toast of the Day—Comparison of Losses in the Great Battles of the Century and a Review of the Record of the Union Army and Some of Its Crack Regiments.

The Boys in Blue will celebrate the "silver anniversary," or quarter centennial of the G. A. R., at the twenty-fifth annual encampment at Detroit, Aug. 3 to 8, with lusty hurrahs and warm hearty handshakes and hat throwings, under a profusion of bespangled and beribboned decorative devices that will form a many colored canopy across the lines of parade. From end to end of that long column of gray bearded veterans there will not be a gloomy face nor a heavy heart, for the rejoicing will be electric and will thrill through every form, banishing gloom and sadness. It will be a holiday crowd in every sense, given to carnival. The boys are coming merry with their advancing years, perhaps to even things up and make amends for the self denial of early manhood when there was earnest work on hand.



DR. B. F. STEPHENSON.
[Founder of the G. A. R.]

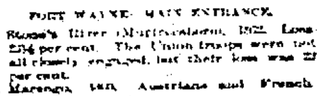
Even the sober visage of Dr. Stephenson, the founder of the Army, as it looks down from [illegible] upon the happy faces of [illegible] will [illegible] the [illegible] and alarms that [illegible] men for [illegible] to the [illegible] deal are more than a quarter century forgotten, and though there are aching scars and aching bones still lingering as mementoes of the [illegible], these [illegible] the heart [illegible] holiday through the rounds of a military pageant.

Grim and grizzled [illegible] will wander along the parapets of old Fort Wayne, the time honored guardian of the city and harbor, and shout merrily as they [illegible] down the [illegible] guns, or amuse their grandchildren by tossing cannon balls [illegible] the fort parade, everything [illegible] of peace—peace and its blessings, plenty and exuberance of life, and means of enjoyment, peace that was fought for, was purchased with toil and blood, was won in harsh struggles, and given to the nation by these merry making veterans. They do not mourn, though they bear hurts that in all these years have never healed, they do not [illegible] though never a painless night has soothed their lives from boyhood up to premature old age. They meant it all a [illegible] when they went to war saying, "'Tis glorious to fight for one's country." Had they not meant it there would be no country as we know it today, and no Grand Army, perhaps, also no peace.

But what a task these veterans went about in those days when their hearts were light with the fire of fresh young blood—campaigns the severest known to modern warfare, battles the bloodiest and most desperate of the age, hardships that all the gold that was ever coined could not hire men to endure, not even in this age of boasted physical hardihood. Comparisons nowadays are not held in particular good favor, but are really not so bad when the good showing is on our own side, and it is worth while before going into the details of what it is all about that the Grand Army sounds the trump of exultation every year, as it has for a quarter of a century and doubtless will a score of years to come, to see how their record looks alongside of some others that have scattered glory broadcast in other days and on other scenes. Take the era beginning with Napoleon's renowned exploits.

Following are fifteen notable battles of the century, where the loss in killed and wounded exceeded 10 per cent. of the number engaged:

1. Eylau, 1807. Russians and French. Loss, 25 per cent.
2. Bunker Hill, 1775. Loss, 23 per cent.



FORT WAYNE—MAIN ENTRANCE.

3. Stone's River (Murfreesboro), 1862. Loss, 23½ per cent. The Union troops were not all closely engaged, but their loss was 23 per cent.
4. Marengo, 1800. Austrians and French. Loss, 23 per cent.
5. Chickamauga, 1863. Loss, 21 per cent. The Union troops were not all closely engaged, but their loss was 20 per cent.
6. Antietam, 1862. Loss, 21 per cent. Union troops were not all closely engaged, but their loss was 19 per cent.
7. Leipsic, 1813. Allies and French. Loss, 21 per cent. Leipsic has been termed by the Germans "the battle of the nations," on account of the vast armies assembled, which numbered 400,000 men. It occurred the year after Borodino, which, until recent years, has been claimed as the bloodiest battle of modern times. But an outside estimate on the best figures attainable places the loss at Borodino at about 21 per cent.
8. Gettysburg, 1863. Loss, 20 per cent. Union troops not all closely engaged and their loss 19 per cent. The four Union corps most heavily engaged, namely, the First, Second, Third and Eleventh, lost 27 per cent. The six corps most closely engaged—including the Fifth and Twelfth with the above—lost about 27 per cent.
9. Shiloh, 1862. Loss 20 per cent. Union loss, 17½ per cent.
10. Lundy's Lane, 1814. Loss, 19 per cent.
11. Mars-la-Tour, 1870. Germans and French. Loss, 18 per cent.
12. Waterloo, 1815. Loss, 14 per cent.
13. Woerth, 1870. Germans and French. Loss, 14 per cent.
14. Solferino, 1859. French and Austrians. Loss, 12 per cent.
15. Sadowa, 1866. Prussians and Austrians. Loss, 12 per cent.

Of these battles Eylau, Bunker Hill, Marengo, Leipsic, Lundy's Lane and Waterloo were fought with smooth bore, flint lock muskets; Stone's River, Chickamauga, Antietam, Gettysburg, Shiloh and Solferino, with rifled barrels and percussion caps, and Woerth and Mars-la-Tour, with breech loaders. At Sadowa the Prussians had breechloaders.

If the figures for the losses at Eylau, Marengo and Leipsic could be given with the exactness that applies to the battles of the civil war, it is probable that the percentage of losses on these fields would be found less than I have estimated.

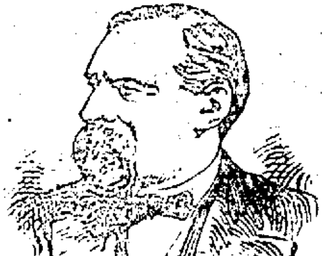
The figures handed down doubtless include the prisoners or missing, thus swelling the loss. In the numbers given for the civil war only the known killed and wounded are included in the account. To be exact, then Stone's River, Chickamauga, Antietam, Gettysburg and Shiloh must be considered the bloodiest battles of the century. It should be noted also that the Union boys invariably inflicted greater punishment upon their foes than they themselves received.

True Patriots on Parade.

The Grand Army claims to be a patriotic body of men, and if figures mean anything when set in due order it would not be extravagant to claim for it preeminence as an exponent and promulgator as well of national ideas. Its symbols and its ceremonies hold up the nation, the country, the Union as the object of reverence and laudation. Aside from that it is a national order in the composition of its personnel and in the extent of its ramifications.

The volunteers went forth to the civil war by states, but as soon as they reached the field were massed into armies as United States soldiers, regiments of different states serving side by side in the various corps. The Grand Army knows no state lines in the regulation of its membership. Soldiers of every state are eligible to every post in any state. The test is whether a man served his country in 1861-5, no matter from whence he came. In another column is a table showing the men furnished and the losses in war by states, and I cite these figures here to make clear the fact that the Grand Army, by reason of its composition is a disseminator of national ideas. In that list the states of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana figure among the hundreds of thousands in the quotas furnished [illegible].

Admitting that one-half of these men are dead, and the remainder, or one half of them, in the ranks of the Grand Army in those same states today, will Gen. Veazey, when he marshals the battalions on this "Silver Anniversary" parade, find the [illegible] and old Green Mountain boys in the ranks where the high crowned army hats are sprayed with evergreen? No, the east has peopled the west since the war, and the Grand Army has sprung up and grounded its traditions, erected its altars and displayed its symbols on soil where volunteering was not known in 1861. The Pacific states, the territories even have well filled ranks of the Boys in Blue, and the veterans of the great eastern and central states hail today from anywhere between the oceans. There are state lines in the convention of the Grand Army, but only for convenience in organization, and the smaller states combine in forming departments.



GEN. W. G. VEAZEY.
[Commander in chief of the G. A. R.]

So a grand encampment of the veterans is a patriotic celebration each year by hundreds of thousands of people who are, and who represent, the nation's defenders, and who glorify the nation's triumphs and pray for her perpetuation.

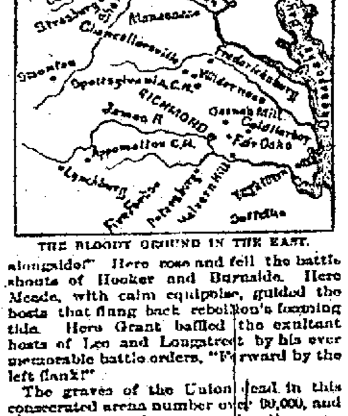
The war on the northern side was a national struggle, and the men who fought the northern battles could not fail to be converted from New Englanders, New Yorkers and westerners into nationalists. They were drawn from their separate corners to mingle their blood upon very narrow fields and to go back remembering that no state was grandest in the sacrifice, that a common altar drank the blood of all. Broadly the war was scattered over a wide area, but the hard fighting was narrowed down to limited sections, and it might be said the men of the east and the west went forth as to an arena to contest, in the name of union and nationality, for the mastery. State emulation there was, but national life was the prize and national glory the reward.

The Bloody Grounds.

Recently, on looking over the maps showing the scenes of the war in the east and in the west, I was surprised at the narrowness of the area in each section where the heaviest fighting and the most engagements took place. In the east the Bloody Ground was between Gettysburg, Pa., on the north and Suffolk, Va., on the south, the western limit on a line drawn through Lynchburg, and the eastern through Norfolk. In this district, about 150 miles broad and 200 miles long, occurred thirteen battles, where the Union loss in killed outright numbered over 500, and the aggregate of Union killed and wounded was over 120,000. In the lesser engagements and in siege operations probably 50,000 more were numbered with the casualties.

Here were fought the desperate struggles of Gettysburg, Antietam, Malvern Hill and Winchester, fields of glorious memory to the veterans who conquered there. Here the Monitor bore down the Merrimac, and led off in a new era of naval warfare. Here, too, was Appomattox. Back and forth over this blood stained arena the armies contended in the campaigns of the Rappahannock, the Peninsula, the invasions of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the Shenandoah and the Wilderness.

Here fell young Ellsworth, brave Phil Kearney, gray haired Mansfield, grand old "Uncle John" Sedgwick, gallant Reynolds and the venerable and revered Wadsworth. Here the thunder tones of Hancock led the charge at Marye's Heights, the "Bloody Angle" and Cold Harbor, and rallied the defenders of Cemetery Ridge. Here "Little Mac" rode along the serried line with animating gesture by Antietam's reddened flood. Here Phil Sheridan dashed from Winchester down to save the day at Cedar Creek. Here the heroic sailor, Morris, went down with the ill starred Cumberland, shouting, when summoned to surrender to the Merrimac, "Never! I'll sink alongside!" Here rose and fell the battle shouts of Hooker and Burnside. Here Meade, with calm equipoise, guided the hosts that flung back rebellion's foaming tide. Here Grant baffled the exultant hosts of Lee and Longstreet by his ever memorable battle orders, "Forward by the left flank!"



THE BLOODY GROUND IN THE EAST.

The graves of the Union dead in this consecrated arena number over 80,000, and tens of thousands more, who there received their death stroke, were borne north to their last resting place. The plains of Manassas, the vales through which the Shenandoah rolls its placid streams, the banks of the Potomac and the James, were altars whereon the rich blood of patriots was shed as libations to the god of nationality. The men at Detroit will shake hands heartily in memory of old times, but not as Idaho and Oregon to New York and Maine; rather because they were together at Antietam, or Gettysburg or Appomattox.

The Bloody Ground in the west is almost identical with the state of Tennessee. From Atlanta on the southern limit to Knoxville on the northern is about 140 miles, and from Atlanta to Memphis on the west about 230 miles. Within the limits come Chickamauga, Stone River and Shiloh, three of the desperate battles of the age. For three years the war raged back and forth across the state of Tennessee. Fort Donelson, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Corinth were scenes of repeated struggles, sometimes the Union boys giving the blow and sometimes gallantly warding it off. Over 70,000 Union dead lie in the cemeteries of that district, and tens of thousands were taken north from there for burial. The great movements of Confederate invasion of the north, under Bragg and Hood, were met and checked in that section.

Thomas was the "Rock of Chickamauga," and the bulwark of Nashville, within that region, and Hooker fought above the clouds at Lookout Mountain there. Brave Wallace fell there fighting for the rescue of Prentiss at Shiloh. There Lytle went down with the battle cry warm on his lips: "We can die but once. Let us charge." There Corse held the fort at Altoona Pass, and noble McPherson, the richest sacrifice west of the Allegheny range, died braving the storm of Hood's onslaught at Bald Hill. On the southwest border Grant wrested victory from disaster at Shiloh, and on the northeast Burnside hurled Longstreet back from the gates of Knoxville. In the interior Rosecrans spurned danger amid the battle hail at Murfreesboro, and on the south Sherman stormed Tunnel Hill and Mission Ridge, not halting until his banners floated above the last stronghold of the west, Atlanta; while on the waters that lave the western border, Foote's fleet of gunboats swept the channel of enemies afloat and on shore.

Were the veterans who cherish the memories of this hallowed ground called upon to rise in their bivouac quarters at the Detroit encampment and salute old comrades in arms state lines would be seen to melt away in the rush. The battlefields of the Union were the nurseries of their fraternal ties.

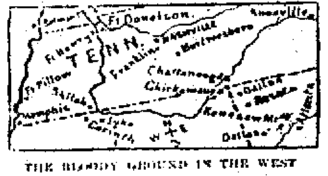
The Bloody Battles of the War.

Naturally a picturesque battle like Gettysburg, or a scene of wholesale slaughter like Chickamauga or the Wilderness, becomes an example for orators and expounders of history to ring the changes upon, never rearranging or taking into account newly developed facts. The following exhibit shows that it makes but little difference where the fury strikes, whether east or west, in 1862 or 1864, the same men were at it dealing the blows that wore away the ranks of the enemy and drained his life blood.

The battles take rank in this list in the order of highest numerical loss, and to get the full significance the showing of percentages given in the preceding table should be examined in connection with these figures.

List of battles, in the order of the highest aggregate loss, where the number killed outright reached 1,000 on each side:

1. Gettysburg, 1863. 82,000 Union and 75,000 Confederates opposed. Union loss, 17,555 killed and wounded; Confederate, 15,301; total, [illegible].
2. Spottsylvania, 1864. Had the Confederate loss in killed and wounded equaled the Union at Spottsylvania, this battle would properly appear as No. 2. But such was not the case. The Confederate records, so far as completed, relate to those individual commands that suffered most, and estimating from the figures given for those it is evident that the Confederate loss bore no comparison to the Union. The Union loss in killed and wounded was 16,141. The forces opposed were approximately 118,000 Union and 64,000 Confederate. These figures represent the numbers before the Wilderness was fought, but re-enforcements were constantly added to both armies, and the available force of each did not vary much during the campaign.



THE BLOODY GROUND IN THE WEST.

3. Wilderness, 1864. The remarks in the last paragraph apply equally well to the battle of the Wilderness. The armies fought their full strength, viz., 118,000 Union and 64,000 Confederate. Union loss, killed and wounded, 14,283; Confederate records incomplete.
4. Chickamauga, 1863. 57,000 Union and 71,000 Confederates opposed. Union loss in killed and wounded, 11,4[illegible]; Confederate, 15,801. Total, 27,2[illegible].
5. Chancellorsville, 1863. 130,000 Union and 60,000 Confederates opposed. Union loss, 11,3[illegible] killed and wounded; Confederate, 10,7[illegible]. Total, 22,[illegible]. These figures cover the losses in the whole Chancellorsville campaign.
6. Antietam, 1862. 60,000 Union and 40,000 Confederates engaged. Union loss, 11,657 killed and wounded; Confederate, 9,[illegible]. Total, [illegible].
7. Shiloh, 1862. 58,000 Union and 40,000 Confederates engaged. Union loss, 10,162 killed and wounded; Confederate, 9,740. Total, 19,902.
8. Cold Harbor, 1864. The remarks under the heading Spottsylvania apply to Cold Harbor also. 118,000 Union and 64,000 Confederates opposed. Union loss, 10,[illegible] killed and wounded; Confederate comparatively slight.
9. Second Bull Run, or Manassas, 1862. 63,000 Union and 54,000 Confederates engaged. Union loss, 10,[illegible] in killed and wounded; Confederate, 9,[illegible]. Total, 19,[illegible].
10. Stone's River, 1862. 43,000 Union and 37,000 Confederates engaged. Union loss, 9,532 killed and wounded; Confederate, 9,239. Total, 18,771.
11. Fredericksburg, 1862. 113,000 Union and 80,000 Confederates opposed. Union loss, 10,884 killed and wounded; Confederate, 4,724. Total, [illegible].

List of battles where the number of killed outright reached at least 500 on each side:

1. Gaines' Mill, 1862. 30,000 Union and 53,000 Confederates engaged. Union loss, 4,000 killed and wounded; Confederate loss only partially reported. Best estimates place it double the Union loss, making a total of about 12,000.
2. Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks, 1862. 41,000 Union and 39,000 Confederates opposed, but not all engaged. Union loss, 4,384 killed and wounded; Confederate, 5,729. Total, 10,113.
3. Malvern Hill, 1862. Losses not recorded separately. Confederates admit over 5,000 killed and wounded out of 25,000 closely engaged. The Union loss was probably less than half that number, and the total between 7,000 and 8,000.
4. Winchester, or Opequon, 1864. 43,000 Union and 20,000 Confederates engaged. Union loss, 4,[illegible] killed and wounded; Confederate, 4,000 (estimated). Total, 8,630.
5. Cedar Creek, 1864. 35,000 Union and 20,000 Confederates engaged. Union loss, 4,074 killed and wounded; Confederate, 3,000 (estimated). Total, 7,074.
6. Perryville, 1862. 30,000 Union and 15,000 Confederates closely engaged. Union loss, 3,696 killed and wounded; Confederate, 3,145. Total, 6,841.

[Note.—About one-sixth of the number killed and wounded represents, on the average, the killed outright, and two-sevenths of the number killed and wounded represents very nearly the killed and mortally wounded.]

To this list might be added the following, if the losses on both sides had been recorded separately: Franklin and Nashville, 1864, where the Confederate loss in killed reached 500. The Union loss on both occasions was less. Fort Donelson, 1862, where the Union loss was 510 killed, the Confederate probably less. Lookout Mountain, 1863, where the Union loss was 500 killed and the Confederate less, and Resaca, 1864, where the Union loss was over 500 killed, but the Confederate is not recorded. Where the figures for certain great battles are not obtainable a computation of losses for the whole campaign will serve to show to what extent the Union troops suffered.

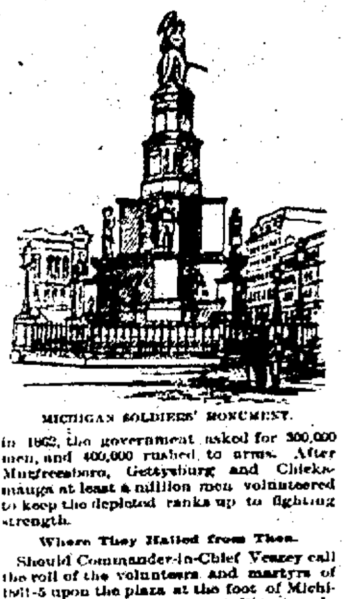
In the "Seven Days' Battles," 1862, there were 105,000 Union against 90,000 Confederate at the outset. The Union loss in killed and wounded was 9,796; the Confederate, 19,195. In the Maryland or Antietam campaign, 1862, the Union loss was 11,[illegible] killed and wounded; the Confederate, 14,212.

In the Vicksburg campaign, 1863, there were 43,000 (increased to 75,000) Union, and 40,000 (reduced to 28,000) Confederates engaged. Union loss, 8,[illegible], killed and wounded; Confederate, 4,[illegible].

In the siege of Port Hudson, 1863, 4,044 Union soldiers were killed and wounded. In the Chattanooga campaign, 1863, including Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, the Union loss was 5,[illegible] killed and wounded, against a Confederate loss of 2,[illegible].

In the Atlanta campaign, 1864, the Union force ranged from 75,000 to 94,000, and the Confederate from 65,000 to 84,000. The Union loss was 27,[illegible] killed and wounded; the Confederate, 21,996. In the Wilderness campaign, 1864, from the Rapidan to the James, the Union loss was 50,[illegible] killed and wounded. In Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign, 1864, the Union loss was 13,831 killed and wounded. In the siege of Petersburg, 1864, the Union loss was 39,978 killed and wounded, and in the Appomattox campaign, which included the final assaults on the Petersburg trenches, the Union loss was 8,037 killed and wounded.

These details need no embellishment of words to strengthen the picture of what the veterans endured in order to win the honors a grateful people now accords them. And it is not only what was suffered after the harness was put on, but what was dared before the issue had gone so far. After Shiloh and the "Seven Days" in 1862, the government asked for 300,000 men, and 400,000 rushed to arms. After Murfreesboro, Gettysburg and Chickamauga at least a million men volunteered to keep the depleted ranks up to fighting strength.



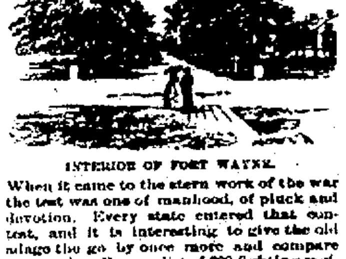
MICHIGAN SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Where They Hailed from Then.

Should Commander-in-Chief Veazey call the roll of the volunteers and martyrs of 1861-5 upon the plaza at the foot of Michigan's Soldiers' monument at Detroit, asking responses by states, this would be his answer:

	Men Furnished.	Number of Deaths.
Alabama	2,576	345
Arkansas	8,289	1,713
California	15,725	573
Colorado	4,903	323
Connecticut	55,864	5,354
Dakota	206	6
Delaware	12,284	882
District of Columbia	16,534	290
Florida	1,290	215
Georgia	....	15
Illinois	259,092	34,834
Indiana	196,363	26,672
Iowa	76,242	13,001
Kansas	20,149	2,630
Kentucky	75,760	10,774
Louisiana	5,224	945
Maine	70,107	9,398
Maryland	46,638	2,982
Massachusetts	146,730	13,942
Michigan	87,364	14,753
Minnesota	24,020	2,584
Mississippi	545	78
Missouri	109,111	13,885
Nebraska	3,157	239
Nevada	1,080	33
New Hampshire	33,937	4,882
New Jersey	76,814	5,754
New Mexico	6,561	277
New York	448,850	46,534
North Carolina	3,156	360
Ohio	313,180	35,475
Oregon	1,810	45
Pennsylvania	337,936	33,183
Rhode Island	23,236	1,321
Tennessee	31,092	6,777
Texas	1,965	141
Vermont	33,288	5,224
Virginia	....	42
Washington	964	22
West Virginia	32,068	4,017
Wisconsin	91,327	12,301
Indian nations	3,530	1,018
Colored troops	99,337	36,847
U. S. volunteers	....	4,044
Regular army	....	5,798
Totals	2,778,304	359,528

The column of deaths represents those who died in the service, 110,000 of them from battlefield wounds. It would be unfair to yield the palm of glory to those states so fortunate in numbers as to count their volunteers by hundreds of thousands, and their martyrs by tens of thousands.



INTERIOR OF FORT WAYNE.

When it came to the stern work of the war the test was one of manhood, of pluck and devotion. Every state entered that contest, and it is interesting to give the old adage the go by once more and compare the results. From a list of 300 fighting regiments, compiled by Col. W. F. Fox, the statistician, I have selected the following forty-five infantry and nine heavy artillery regiments, that lost over 200 killed and mortally wounded in battle, and nine cavalry regiments that lost over 100 each in battle, giving the lie to the slanderous mot that, though never spoken as alleged, has been widely repeated, "Who ever saw a dead cavalryman?"

Crack Infantry Regiments.

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
New Hampshire, 5th	18	277	295
Pennsylvania, 83d	11	271	282
Wisconsin, 7th	10	271	281
Michigan, 5th	16	247	263
Massachusetts, 20th	17	243	260
New York, 69th	13	246	259
Massachusetts, 28th	[illegible]	[illegible]	250
Michigan, 16th	12	235	247
Pennsylvania, 105th	14	231	245
Wisconsin, 6th	16	228	244
Massachusetts, 15th	14	227	241
New Jersey, 15th	8	232	240
Wisconsin, 2d	10	228	238
New York, 40th	9	229	238
Pennsylvania, 61st	19	218	237
Pennsylvania, 11th	12	224	236
New York, 48th	13	223	236
Pennsylvania, 49th	13	214	227
New York, 121st	13	213	226
Michigan, 27th	10	215	225
Michigan, 2d	11	214	225
Pennsylvania, 100th	10	212	222
Michigan, 8th	11	211	222
Vermont, 2d	6	215	221
New York, 111th	9	210	219
U. S. Regulars, 18th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois, 9th	6	210	216
Massachusetts, 22d	9	207	216
Vermont, 5th	11	202	213
Pennsylvania, 145th	12	198	210
Massachusetts, 9th	14	195	209
Pennsylvania, 81st	18	190	208
Michigan, 7th	11	197	208
Pennsylvania, 48th	12	195	207
Maine, 17th	12	195	207
Vermont, 3d	6	200	206
Pennsylvania, 148th	16	189	205
Connecticut, 11th	17	188	205
Illinois, 36th	11	193	204
Vermont, 6th	13	191	204
Ohio, 49th	14	188	202
New York, 61st	9	193	202
Indiana, 20th	14	187	201
Massachusetts, 57th	10	191	201
Pennsylvania, 53d	11	189	200

Heavy Artillery Fighters.

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Maine, 1st	23	400	423
New York, 8th	19	342	361
New York, 7th	14	277	291
Connecticut, 2d	12	242	254
Massachusetts, 1st	8	233	241
Pennsylvania, 2d	6	227	233
New York, 14th	4	222	226
New York, 2d	10	204	214
New York, 9th	6	198	204

The heavy artillery regiments numbered 1,800 men maximum, while the maximum for infantry was about 1,000. But in some instances their losses will stand comparison with the infantry regiments. For instance, the Eighth New York heavy artillery lost 361 against the Fifth New Hampshire's (infantry) 295. The Eighth bore 2,800 men on its rolls, first and last, and the Fifth 2,380.

The Brave Troopers.

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Maine, 1st	15	159	174
Michigan, 1st	14	150	164
Michigan, 5th	8	133	141
Michigan, 6th	7	128	135
Vermont, 1st	13	118	131
New York, 1st (Dragoons)	8	122	130
New Jersey, 1st	12	116	128
New York, 2d	9	112	121
Pennsylvania, 6th	11	108	119

The three Michigan regiments in the list were in Custer's famous brigade. The first Vermont was in Farnsworth's celebrated charge at Gettysburg. Custer's brigade, and also the First New Jersey, were in the desperate cavalry battle on the right flank at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

DETROIT EXPOSITION BUILDING.
[General quarters of the G. A. R.]

The glory that hovers about the regimental standards might be still further subdivided and the numbers and names rearranged. Taking the ten regiments at the top of the list of those that lost the heaviest, counting the percentage of killed on the number enrolled, the showing is as follows:

	Per cent.
Wisconsin, 2d	19.7
Maine, 1st (heavy artillery)	19.2
Massachusetts, 57th	19.1
Pennsylvania, 140th	17.4
Wisconsin, 26th	17.2
Wisconsin, 7th	17.2
New York, 69th	17.1
Pennsylvania, 11th	16.8
Pennsylvania, 142d	16.5
Pennsylvania, 141st	16.1

The highest numerical loss in killed suffered by any regiment in a single engagement occurred in the First Maine heavy artillery. This regiment, numbering between 800 and 900 men, led a forlorn hope in front of Petersburg against breastworks and fortified batteries June 18, 1864, and lost 210 killed and mortally wounded.

The highest loss in any infantry regiment in a single battle was in the Fifth New York (Duryee's Zouaves), at the second Bull Run. The regiment was supporting a battery, and in warding off attacks in front and left flank lost 117 killed and mortally wounded.

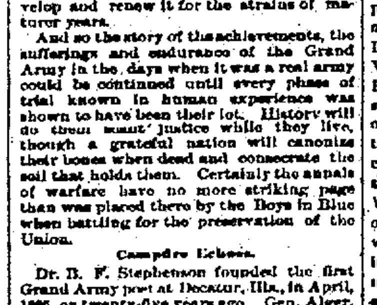
The highest loss sustained in any one battle, counting the percentage on the number engaged, occurred in the First Minnesota at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. In a most desperate crisis Gen. Hancock ordered the regiment, numbering only 262 men, to charge on an advancing brigade of Confederates and take its colors. The deed was gallantly accomplished, but with a loss of 75 killed, 28 per cent. of those engaged. The wounded numbered 150.

Next to the First Minnesota in high percentages of killed in a single battle stands the Fifteenth New Jersey, which lost 24 per cent. at Spottsylvania. Following this is the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, which lost 24 per cent. in killed at Cold Harbor. The Twenty-fifth charged upon breastworks lined with men whose muskets were kept loaded and handed up in relays. The One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania also lost 24 per cent. in killed at Gettysburg. It fought in the Peach Orchard.

Records as brilliant, in some respects, as those I have cited might be continued until hundreds had been accorded a place of honor. But this would display only one side of the sacrifice that saved the Union. The triumph did not come through forlorn hopes alone, nor did Victory stand at the beck of those only who stood ready to "get themselves killed most beautifully" in order to win her smiles.

The war was one of invasion and conquest, as well as of desperate fighting. Weary miles had to be marched under burning sun and through winter's storm. Sieges were laid where deadly miasma killed more than bullets did; marvelous works of engineering, of intrenching, of running saps in the face of incessant fire, of climbing mountains, of building causeways for guns and ammunition trains, of patient labor day by day for weeks and months to get ahead a foot at a stroke toward the skillfully defended strongholds of the enemy; all this was accomplished by voluntary exertion from men not inured to the exposure and strain involved.

The proper lifework of the masses who went to the front was laid aside and in thousands of cases never resumed by the survivors, because of lack of strength when the battle was won. Hale youths they were, the two and a quarter millions who proudly marched away at Father Abraham's call—marched away and disappeared. No one can say of the spared that the same men came back, exactly the same men. To tramp all day under a load of sixty to seventy pounds under a southern sun, where the roads are thick with dust, the water stagnant and rank with decaying matter, and keep at it until men fall, never to rise out of the chill that strikes them as they reach the earth; then to plunge into swamps and stand waist deep in water while constructing roads and bridges or prying out guns and carriages from the mire, to be drenched in a winter's rain to the skin and then experience a fall of mercury below the freezing point without a change of clothing or a fire to thaw the ice that incases the limbs like armor, to maneuver and fight and foil the enemy under these last conditions, and feed meanwhile on horse meat cut from carcasses slaughtered in battle in order to hold the ground, as was done at Murfreesboro; to march by night and fight by day for a week with only three days' food supply at the start, as was done in the "Seven Days," and was almost paralleled in the Vicksburg and Chattanooga campaigns, this would not be laid down as a practical regimen for young fellows of twenty to twenty-two years. Hardships like that may prove the fiber of the human frame, but do not develop and renew it for the strains of maturer years.



GEN. DEVENS. GEN. SHERMAN. GEN. TOBIN.
[Mustered out since the last encampment.]

And so the story of the achievements, the sufferings and endurance of the Grand Army in the days when it was a real army could be continued until every phase of trial known in human experience was shown to have been their lot. History will do them scant justice while they live, though a grateful nation will canonize their bones when dead and consecrate the soil that holds them. Certainly the annals of warfare have no more striking page than was placed there by the Boys in Blue when battling for the preservation of the Union.

Campfire Echoes.

Dr. B. F. Stephenson founded the first Grand Army post at Decatur, Ills., in April, 1866, or twenty-five years ago. Gen. Alger, past commander-in-chief, and chairman of the committee in charge of welcoming the boys to Michigan, has named this encampment the "Silver Anniversary," because the order has reached the quarter century mark.

Fort Wayne was begun soon after the war of 1812 as a defense against British invasion. It is located on a bluff commanding the city and the river, and is near the general quarters of the encampment. In war times the boys called it "bandbox soldiering," to do garrison duty with "shined up" shoes and polished accouterments, but no doubt they'll have admiring eyes for the dandy regulars who keep the Yankee armor in business trim at Fort Wayne, on the border.

The Michigan Soldiers' monument, in the grand square in front of the Detroit city hall, was designed by Randolph Rogers. It was erected in honor of the Michigan heroes who fell in battle during the civil war.

The exposition buildings are the general quarters provided for the veterans. The structure is one of the largest and finest of the new buildings of the city. The quarters are arranged in bivouacs by states, and the men "camp out" on the floors of the large halls. The "soft side" of the boards are padded with straw mattresses out of regard for the dainty habits that have grown on the veterans since the war. If that isn't good enough they may bring their own beds or hire them in a boarding house.

A silver anniversary is a reminder that time flies. To have done anything worth celebrating after twenty-five years means that there was a score or more of years headway at the start. In the case of the veterans the headway was over twenty-five years, and now they are growing gray and may pause to consider who will answer "Here!" at the next roll call, and who will be put among the missing. At the twenty-fourth encampment last year Gen. Charles Devens was among the Massachusetts men who welcomed the veterans to Boston. Gen. Sherman was one of the marshals of the vast throng at the mammoth campfire, and Gen. R. F. Tobin was selected to hold second place to Commander-in-Chief Veazey for the year 1891. Their silver anniversary will be with "the grand army above."

GEORGE L. KILMER.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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If you want your paper stopped, [illegible], otherwise you will be charged for it as long as the paper is sent to you, whether you take it from the office or not.

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Remember that for $2.00 you can have the MINER and Philadelphia [illegible] one year.

Protection Has Reduced Prices in Canada.

An interesting discussion is taking place in Canada as to the variation in the prices of cotton and woolen goods under the protective tariff. The inquiry seems to show that so far from prices having increased owing to the additional duties that were imposed twelve years ago, they have decidedly fallen off. It is stated that many articles which had to be imported in 1878, not being made in the country, are now regularly and extensively manufactured: for instance, Canadian prints, white cottons, horse blankets and woolen shawls. The prices of these in 1878 were respectively twelve cents per yard, ten cents per yard, two dollars and five dollars. At the present time they are less by 25 per cent., and the same remark applies to such cotton goods as shirtings and gray cottons, and equally so to many woolens. It is interesting to recall that when a committee of the Dominion house of commons in 1874 was inquiring into the question of the flooding of the Canadian market by American goods, to the detriment of Canadian manufacturers and with the ultimate result of raising the price to the consumer, it reported as follows:

"The almost uniform testimony before your committee was to the effect that an increased Protection to manufacturers will not necessarily increase the cost of the manufactured article to the consumer, and in the opinion of your committee the witnesses have made out a very strong case in support of this view. If, therefore, Canadian industry be relieved from the pressure of such undue competition as that referred to in the first paragraph of this report the effect will be that the manufacturing establishments will be worked to their full capacity, and the cost of production and the consequent cost to the consumer will be proportionately reduced."—London Cor. Manchester (Eng.) Courier.

Our Lost Shipping Bounty Bill.

One of the greatest pleasures attending successful rascality lies in recounting the steps involved in its achievement. This pleasure is denied to the enemies of American industries, for their boasts would be discredited by any such relation of the facts. But it is impossible in all instances to suppress a more or less satisfied reference to the processes by which the result was accomplished, either through a "ghoulish glee" or from mere inconsiderateness.

An instance of this difficulty is shown in The Blue Peter, a new British shipping journal, which says:

"Not that Uncle Sam is so entirely proof against argument. What he requires is that it shall be supported by dollars and not merely founded on arguments culled from Adam Smith. The proposed shipping bounties bill became a postal subsidy bill in consequence of a formidable array of figures showing the failure of the bounty system on French shipping, which was thrust under his nose by interested parties."

From this it seems that when Representative Fithian was charging Charles B. Hill with being "a lobbyist in the interest of legislation, the history of which renders it at least questionable," interested parties were expressing in dollars the arguments which debased the original shipping bounty bill into the postal subsidy bill and cut the remuneration for postal subsidies down to two-thirds of the original figure.

No wonder that British vesselmen are jubilant.

How Is the Tariff a Tax?

The editorial department of an afternoon newspaper, while sauntering about in its private capacity, was asked a few questions about the tariff. "Oh," remarked the department, with an oracular wafture of the hand, "the tariff is a tax."

"Yes," said the inquirer, greatly subdued by the dread profundity of the answer; "I—I—have sometimes heard it referred to in the way, but I really cannot understand it to be so." The editorial department looked its most pitiful pity.

"What bothers me," said the questioner, "is wire nails. When the tariff was put on wire nails they were selling at eight cents a pound."

"That made them twelve cents a pound."

"Now, that's what troubles me. Under that tariff wire nails are now selling at 2½ cents a pound. How is the tariff a tax in that case?"—Indianapolis Journal.

To Our Subscribers.

The special announcement which appeared in our columns some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to secure a copy of that valuable work free by sending their address to B. J. Kendall Co. (and enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which afflict this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada, make it standard authority. *Mention this paper when sending for "Treatise."*

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McKean County Miner

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[illegible] & SON, Editors and Proprietors.

Smethport, Pa., July 31, 1891.

Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILA., June 30.

To the Republican Electors of Pennsylvania:

[illegible]

WILLIAM H. ANDREWS, Chairman.
FRANK WILLING LEACH, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

[illegible]

The Republican County Convention will be held in the Court House at Smethport, on Monday, August 3rd next, at [illegible] p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Coroner and Jury Commissioner, and of selecting delegates to the [illegible] Convention, and to [illegible] the [illegible] Convention, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the county convention. By order of the Republican County Committee.

H. H. NORTH, Chairman.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ED. MINER.—You will please announce that I am a candidate for Jury Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

G. M. SMITH.
Smethport, July 28, 1891.

ED. MINER.—You will please announce that I am a candidate for Jury Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

[illegible]
Liberty, July 8, 1891.

A most interesting census bulletin is that which shows that the United States has only 97 [illegible] paupers, one to each [illegible] inhabitants, while Great Britain, the home of free trade has [illegible] paupers, or one to every 38 inhabitants. This furnishes a striking object lesson of the effects of free trade and of protection, as national policies.

THE *Evening Star* of Bradford was changed from a four to an eight page paper last week which adds very largely to the amount of reading matter furnished as well as to general appearance. It is universally recognized as one of the ablest edited papers in the State and it never wavers in the support of Republican measures and the candidates of that party. It is Republican to the back bone and Republicans should see that it is liberally supported.

A NEW stamp mill is being built at the Temescal tin mine in San Bernardino County, California. The new mill will have four of the largest pneumatic stamps on the coast, and will crush sixty-five tons of ore daily. The mill will also have ten new concentrators of novel pattern. It is estimated that with the new mill, from six to eight more tons of pig tin may be turned out daily. This intelligence will distress the tin plate liar but we can't help it.

THE Republican County Convention will meet in the Court House on Monday next. There seems to be no strife for the offices to be nominated, and in all probability Mr. Slocum will be nominated for Coroner and either Mr. Smith or Mr. Ostrander for Jury Commissioner. For State nominations Mr. Price, of Erie, is warmly supported for Auditor General by quite a number of our active party workers. We have heard of no special work being done for any other candidates.

IOWA republicans are very confident of electing Mr. Wheeler their candidate for governor this fall. Wheeler was the farmers' candidate at the last election, but was not nominated. This year he was nominated, and Gov. Boies will not be re-elected. The latter will be opposed by the Prohibitionists, who are exasperated because as governor he has pardoned so many offenders against the prohibitory liquor law. Boies was elected because the farmers stayed at home, but the cornhuskers, as they are called, will be out this year. Wheeler is a farmer himself, and is very popular. Another feature will be that the Prohibitionists will not put third-party candidates in the field. The Republicans and Prohibitionists will combine, while the Democrats are very much at a loss as to what policy they will pursue.

"IT would be suicidal to retain him. The party could not commit a greater blunder than to have him conduct the coming campaign. It would end in irretrievable disaster to the ticket." These words were uttered a few days since in a private conversation by one of the most prominent Republicans in this section of the State. The subject of discussion was the propriety of continuing Chairman Andrews at the head of the State Committee until the last of January. The gentleman who thus spoke holds a high official position at the present time, and ex-Senator Delamater in his candidacy for Governor had no more earnest supporter in the State than he. The sentiments quoted clearly reflect the almost universal Republican sentiment in this end of the State. It is not a personal feeling against Mr. Andrews for many who would like to favor him on personal grounds say that the party cannot stand his leadership any longer. There is no other alternative for him but to voluntarily retire before the Convention closes its session, thereby saving himself from the humiliation of being summarily retired by the Convention.

CHAIRMAN QUAY HAS RESIGNED.

The resignation of Hon. M. S. Quay as a member of the Republican National Committee from Pennsylvania was forwarded to the Republican State Committee on Wednesday of this week. On the same day he sent his resignation as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Committee to that Committee which was in session at the Arlington House in Washington. In accepting it the Committee refers to the campaign of 1888 as "the odds of the contest being against the Republican party," and puts on record the following splendid tribute to the services rendered by Col. Quay in that campaign: "By his matchless power, his unequalled skill in resources, his genius to command victory, won for his party an unprecedented victory in the face of expected defeat. We know, as no one else can know, that the contest which he waged was one of as much honor and fair methods as it was of invincible power and a triumphal victory, and that it was won largely by the power of his superior generalship and his unfailing strength as a political leader. In the great contest of 1888, in the months of severe effort and the years of those personal association with him, we have learned to know the nobility of the man and we desire in this conspicuous manner to place on public record for the present and for the future an enduring answer to the partisan assaults of a defeated enemy, our testimony in appreciation of his party services and his personal worth."

Hon. W. W. Dudley resigned as Treasurer of the Executive Committee at the same time.

STILL A REPUBLICAN.

Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls has written the following letter to the Manhattan (Kan.) *Nationalist* in reply to an inquiry about the authenticity of an enclosed quotation imputed to him:

"The quotation is not mine. I am, as I have been from the birth of the party, a Republican. It is not a perfect political organization, but it is the best there is or has been, or will be, till the sheep and goats are separated at the last day. It has some bad men, but it is recorded that of the twelve Peter denied his Master and Judas betrayed him. It has committed errors and made mistakes, but nothing human is exempt from infirmity. No other party in this or any other country in the present or previous age has ever exerted influence so enormous and so beneficial upon the essential nature of the government and the destiny of mankind. It is the custodian of the political and social ideas of which the exiles of Jamestown and Plymouth sought in a new world, wrote the Declaration of Independence and built a nation upon the foundation stones of liberty, justice, and equality, the sovereignty of the people and the brotherhood of man. It represents now, as heretofore, the conscience, the courage, and the convictions of American citizenship. It represents social order, progress, and individual growth, and national glory as opposed to the frenzied vertigo of anarchy, and the emasculated reveries of paternalism, under whatever mask they wear. Every age has its duties. The old issues have disappeared. New questions are presented, arising from the unequal distribution of the burdens, the benefits, and the privileges of society.

That these will be considered and adjusted by the Republican party as it has hitherto dealt with slavery, polygamy, secession, reconstruction, the currency, and the tariff, I am confident. To doubt this would be to deny the logic of history, and to disparage the intelligence and patriotism of the people."

HAVING made a most dismal failure of their attempt to kill off Mr. Blaine by some one of the thousand and one diseases they were certain that he had, the sensational newspaper liars are now trying their hand upon a dastardly scheme intended to break up the warm personal and political friendship existing between the President and Secretary Blaine by making it appear that some of the President's friends, newspaper men, have been sending lying dispatches about the condition of Mr. Blaine. This last scheme had just enough plausibility in its origin to fool a good many people into believing it to be true. A Washington special appeared in several Western papers known to be represented there by a man whose relations were very close to private secretary Halford, stating that Mr. Blaine's resignation on account of ill-health had been sent to the President. The conclusion was jumped at that the special must be true because of its source, and for a time the most was made of it, but when an investigation was made it was learned that the special in question was not sent by the man who had been charged with sending it, but by a substitute, who was doing his work while he was out of town, and that it had no better basis than common street rumor. No true friend of the President's would knowingly malign Mr. Blaine, but of course every public man has some "fool friends."

IT looks now as if the democratic party would next year refuse to break its previous record for sailing under false colors, by nominating Cleveland on a free coinage platform. Thus the advocates of free coinage would be urged to support the ticket because of the platform and the opponents of free coinage to support the platform because of the well-known views of the head of the ticket. In the extreme West and South the party will pose as the advocate of free coinage, "pointing with pride" to the platform, while in the Middle and Eastern States the voter will be told that the platform means nothing and that free coinage will be impossible with Cleveland in the Presidential chair. If these tactics are adopted it will be but a continuation of the old democratic policy of advocating one thing in one section of the country and another, or half dozen others in as many sections. The national democratic party has no convictions which it isn't ready at all times to barter for a prospect of electoral votes.

—A new book is "The Summer [illegible]," [illegible] with the mosquito and [illegible].

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

From our own correspondent.

HARRISBURG, July 27.—During the present week there have been several consultations at the State School Department for the purpose of devising some plan by which the school funds, which are at present tied up in the State Treasury by reason of the complications in the Public School Superintendency and which are ready to be disbursed, can be released. Under Judge Simonton's recent decision, Superintendent Waller is not Superintendent and Superintendent Snyder can't be Superintendent and of course neither can unloose the purse strings of the money bags in the Treasurer's office and release the funds so much needed in the several school districts. The conferences were between the State's Attorney General and Superintendent Waller and his counsel, and the agreement reached was that as Deputy Superintendent Stewart is the appointed deputy of both the holding on Superintendent and the aspiring Superintendent he is to be permitted to draw the school warrants and the State Treasurer is authorized to recognize them as legal, and thus the question of paying the overdue school indebtedness is for the present solved and in the course of a few weeks the several school districts will receive their share of the State appropriation.

The Factory Inspector, Watchorn, in blissful ignorance of the fact that Judge Simonton's decision in the Waller case takes away from him his portfolio of Inspector, is spending his honeymoon in Europe on advance salary he has drawn from the State Treasury. A few days ago his deputy, who is acting Inspector in his absence, presented the pay rolls for the payment of the salaries, for the first quarter, of the clerks and inspectors but Treasurer Boyer refused to recognize them because, as he said, he would not pay out any monies for this purpose until the Supreme Court decides the Waller Snyder case. However, Watchorn, the Inspector in chief, it is said, has drawn his first quarter's salary in advance and with it is having a good time in Ireland, where he is making a display of the honors paid to him in "Free America." It may not be so pleasant when he learns that he is not the Factory Inspector any longer.

In this connection it may be interesting to know that the present State Administration proposes to hold on to Snyder for the school superintendency and Watchorn for factory inspector, no matter what the Supreme Court's final decision may be. Should the decision be against these persons it is proposed to cancel the present commissions and issue new ones, which it is claimed by Attorney General Hensel will be legal. In this position the Administration is little wiser than the Farmers' Alliance Judge in one of our neighboring Western States, who placed the Supreme Court of his State in contempt because it reversed one of his learned judicial decisions or opinions. That Judge will be more learned when he gets through with his Supreme Court and so will our present reform, civil service and constitution loving Democratic Administration be much wiser than it now is if it disregards the decisions of Pennsylvania's Supreme Court or monkeys with its decrees.

The Democratic press of the State is making a great howl of unfairness over the advance report of the K. of L. Legislative committee, as to the legislation in the interests of the laboring man that was passed at the recent session of the Legislature.

The Republican party in the Legislature is given credit for the advanced stand it took in support of the labor questions that were presented, at the session, for consideration, while many of the labor propositions, notably the Constitutional Convention question, were antagonized by the Democrats. Captain Butler, who makes the report, is accused of secret meetings with Senator Quay and of writing the report at his dictation, and further that Captain Butler and Mr. Wright, two of the members of the legislative committee, are accused of being in the pay of the republican leaders and that the report was fixed up for republican campaign purposes. Bosh! It is well known that the only attack that was made on the K. of L. committee, during the entire session, was made by fog-horn Fow, of Philadelphia, the leader on the democratic side of the House, when in a passionate speech he denounced the committee for daring to oppose one of his little bills that he was endeavoring to push through the House, which bill was objectionable, alike to a majority of the House and to the wide awake K. of L. committee. Mr. Fow said the committee ought to be ruled off the floor of the House for interference with legislation of members and besides "they were paid hirelings of the K. of L. at a compensation of five dollars a day, which was paid by the laboring men of the State, and this only for the purpose of opposing measures that did not meet with the approval of the K. of L." During the last session as well as at all other times, the true friends of the working men were and are found in the republican party and the K. of L. legislative committee was wise and truthful when it gave to the republican party in the last session, the credit of standing by the interests of the laboring men. The Governor has kindly taken one of the K. of L. legislative committee under his care and protection and appointed him to the place he was compelled to take away from Watchorn, the officious and blabbing K. of L. who severely criticised the Governor for sending troops to suppress the rioting strikers in the coke regions.

Mr. Caffrey, the present Executive Clerk, the member referred to, has the rare good sense to keep his mouth shut; he talks but little but "saws wood" all the time. He, of course, dissents from the report of his brother committeemen.

There is nothing new to report in connection with the recent stand the Republican League Executive Committee has taken as to the admission of newly formed republican clubs to the coming convention. There is a lull now, and in this case, the leaders are taking wise counsel and when the Convention meets there may be less friction than now seems probable.

Mr. Mylin, who is in the race for the nomination for Auditor General, passed through our city a few days ago and said to your correspondent that he did not intend to withdraw from the contest but proposed to remain until the Convention decided who the nominees should be and if the decision should be against him he would take off his coat and help the ticket on to victory.

Appearances now seem to point to Erie and Berks counties as the localities from which the Convention would take its nominees; in other words Price of Erie county and Gregg of Berks county seem to have the call for the nominations of Auditor General and Treasurer respectively.

ALMONT.

A RESULT OF PROTECTION.

Another triumph for the McKinley bill is recorded in linseed oil. A merchant in this city bought in Chicago last week at 42 cents per gallon. The quotation of city oil here has not declined so far as yet, though the market is demoralized by largely increased Western production and Western sales. But at the current production, 47 cents per gallon, the fall since October has been 15 cents, for the quotation was then and for months had been 62 cents for city oil in this market.

"Utterly impossible," his Eminent Fatness might reply, "The duty is always added to the price, and that outrageous McKinley tariff, increased the duty on linseed oil from 25 cents to 32 cents per gallon for the benefit of the infamous Oil Trust." Free-trade philosophers did indeed shed many tears last fall over the hard fate of the American consumer, who was delivered over, they said, chained hand and foot to this greedy corporation. But President Cleveland's assertions and free trade theories do not look well in the cold light of facts. When the duty was 25 cents per gallon the quotation here was 62 cents. If "the duty is always added to the price," city linseed oil ought now to be selling at 69 cents, for the duty was raised in October to 32 cents per gallon. But the quoted price is now 47 cents, and some purchases are reported even lower, and instead of an advance of 7 cents in the price there has been a fall of at least 15 cents.

This is a trust-killing tariff, men and brethren. This protective system encourages new establishments to undertake the production and to go into competition with the Linseed Oil Trust. The number of establishments has greatly increased, for the plant is neither costly nor does it take long to put up, and the production has so expanded that at length heavy sales have brought a swift and sure decline. Consumers get the product cheaper at the higher duties than they did at the lower. But all this has been exactly in accordance with oft repeated experience in other branches of production. There was once a powerful combination which controlled all the steel rail mills, and made prices to suit itself for years, for it had strength enough to buy up or bribe to idleness works of great productive capacity, and the plant for the manufacture of rails on a large scale can not be put up in a short time. Yet the time came when the multiplication of new works under the operation of the protective tariff broke the combination, and the price went down like lead. The principal business of a protective tariff is to create new domestic competitors, and that is the only sure and permanent remedy for combinations against the public.

It is now in order for the organs of free trade to explain how it is that this McKinley tariff, which advanced the duty on imported linseed oil "at the instance of the oil trust," it was asserted, has caused this remarkable collapse in prices abroad, for the change in prices since last October has been scarcely appreciable, from £23 to £22, or about 4 per cent. In this country with higher duties the decline has been about 25 per cent. Such practical results as these are worth more than cart loads of theories to the believers in protection and to the people of the country.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"Away! away! There is danger here!
A terrible phantom is bending near,
With no human look, with no human breath,
He stands beside thee—the haunter Death!"

If there is one disease more than another that comes like the unbidden guest at a banquet it is catarrh. Insiduously it steals upon you, "with no human breath," it gradually, like the octopus, winds its coils about you and crushes you. But there is a medicine, called Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, that can tear you away from the monster, and turn the sythes' point of the reaper. The makers of this wonderful remedy offer, in good faith, a standing reward of $500 for an incurable case of catarrh in the Head.

LITERARY NOTES.

SHALL NEWSPAPER WRITERS SIGN THEIR ARTICLES?

The question that has been discussed more or less for many years, whether it would be better for writers of the daily press, and particularly writers of what are called "editorials," to sign their names to what they write, has a certain actuality in that the practice of signing is spreading steadily in other than editorial departments. To the questions would signatures be better? a good many excellent judges say "Yes." I am inclined to say "No."

Anyone who is at all aquainted with the papers in England, and the few in this country, in which writers sign their names, will hardly say that they are free from scandal, or "sensationalism," or rash assertion, or the gratification of personal grudges, or corruption. They are by no means so free from these as papers not a writer for which out of his own calling. In either case the degree of effective responsibility is, I fear, largely fixed by the conscience and judgement of the editor and publisher, the law for enforcing it being of little use, and, I am inclined to think, incapable of being made very useful.—From "The Point of View," in August *Scribner.*

Don't read! Don't think! Don't believe! Now, are you better?

You women who think that patent medicines are a humbug, and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the biggest humbug of the whole (because it's best known of all) does your lack-of-faith cure come?

It's very easy to "don't" in this world. Suspicion always comes more easily than confidence. But doubt—little faith—never made a sick woman well—and the "Favorite Prescription" has cured thousands of delicate, weak women, which makes us think that our "Prescription" is better than your don't believe.

We're both honest. Let us come together. You try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If it doesn't do as represented, you get your money again.

Where proof's so easy, can you afford to doubt?

Little but active—are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Best Liver Pills made; gentle, yet thorough. They regulate and invigorate the liver, stomach and bowels.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Commissioners of McKean County, at the St. Elmo Hotel, Eldred, Pa., until 3 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, August 8, 1891, for the building of a stone abutment and wing walls at the west end of the bridge over the Allegheny river, in the Borough of Eldred.

Specifications can be seen at the store of A. H. Mayo, Eldred, Pa., or at the Commissioners' office, Smethport Pa. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

J. H. TATE,
JAMES [illegible],
FRANK D. [illegible], Com'rs.

Attest: M. D. GREEN, Clerk.
Smethport, July 28, 1891.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—Containing [illegible] acres, about twenty acres improved, good house, two barns, good fruit; situated one mile south of [illegible], Pa. Enquire of J. E. WRIGHT, Eldred, Pa. [illegible]

B. H. & Co.

CASH AND ONE PRICE.

BUFFALO, July 30, '91.

Low Prices:

Is there any good reason why our prices should not be without exception the lowest?

We are not novices on the question of how or where to buy to best advantage. The leading makers seek us, instead of being sought by us, our methods are known to be progressive rather than conservative—which insures us the earliest offers of decided novelties. If there are opportunities we know of them and take them, and in the markets where cash is king and large quantities make lower prices we are the unquestioned leaders.

The practical side reveals itself in the selling of 25c Ginghams at 12½c and 12½c Ginghams at 6¾c. You'll find them on a counter by themselves—a goodly array of pleasing effects, likely to last almost no time at such ridiculous figures.

Mail Orders:

Every day adds to the betterment of our mail order work. From far and near come requests for samples and prices, inquiries as to the latest styles, orders for this thing and that, and letters of thanks for satisfaction received and money saved.

You know that there is no worthy thing for wear or home use but we have it. If you can't come to the store write for whatever you want. Shopping by mail has come to be simple and certain. A few scratches of the pen and all the facilities of the store are yours, just as much as though you lived in Buffalo.

Early Closing.

We close the store at noon Saturday during July and August. In order to offset the fewer work hours we crowd more business into each day by lowering prices wherever possible. Bargains are ripe and plenty. Buying now is best buying.

BARNES, HENGERER & CO

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after Eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

DRUGS,

Patent Medicines,

Stationery,

Fancy Goods,

DRUGGISTS' -:- SUNDRIES.

Prescriptions promptly filled.

H. C. WELLS, Smethport, Pa.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

Clearance Sale!

—AT—

Mrs. T. D. NASH'S

Commencing to-day I will dispose of the balance of my

Summer Millinery!

at greatly reduced rates—in fact so low that it will be almost as cheap to have a fashionable new hat as it would be to go without one.

Come and Get a Bargain!

MRS. T. D. NASH.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. [illegible] It's NEW and [illegible] E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

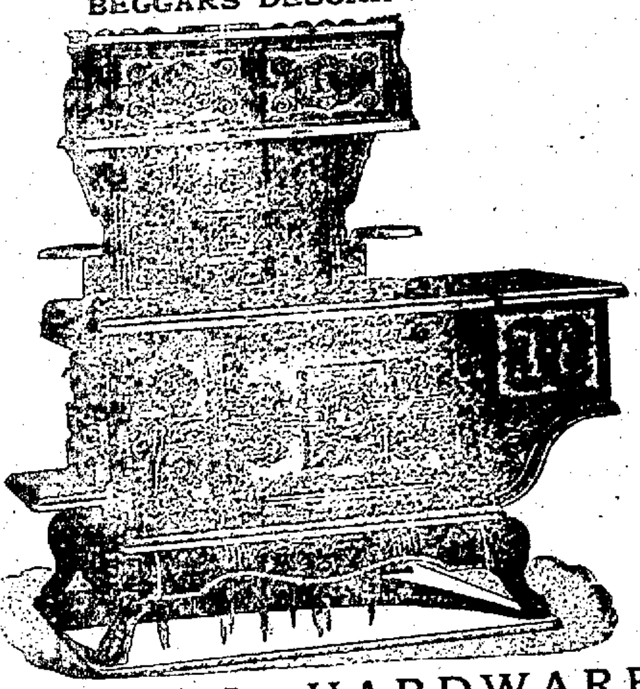
PIONEER HARDWARE STORE.

SMITH & WELKER, Proprietors,

KANE, PA.

With our Low Prices we keep to the front with the Greatest Stock of HARDWARE Ever Brought to Kane.

OUR STOCK of COOK and HEATING STOVES BEGGARS DESCRIPTION.



GENERAL HARDWARE

(Including everything in that line)

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, At Wholesale and Retail. Roofing, Spouting And General Job Work done in a Neat and Workmanlike Manner at Reasonable Rates.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Competition Defied.

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—FOR A—

Nice Piece of Meat

Fresh, Salt or Smoked

—FOR—

FRESH & SALT FISH

—AND FOR ALL—

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

I will also pay the highest price for

STOCK AND HIDES

☞ CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF

Nearly opposite Catholic church Main st

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CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKS.

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Having bought out the carriage and wagon making business of John Servatius, I am now prepared to do all work in the above lines.

CARRIAGE PAINTING A SPECIALTY!

Repairing in all its branches promptly done by the aid of competent workmen, I am able to turn out first-class work at moderate price.

Agent for Edmund's Celebrated Hoof Expander, a positive cure for contracted feet. A reward of $50 will be paid for any case of contraction that cannot be cured by the use of this contrivance.

HOP BALSAM

Cures Coughs, Colds and all Lung Diseases. Nature's own wonderful and speedy cure. Never fails. Tested good. Children like it. Sold by Druggists everywhere. PRICE 35c.

C. A. BURDICK,

General Insurance Agency,

SMETHPORT, PA.

The following first-class companies represented.

North America, Philadelphia	$9,000,000
Franklin, Philadelphia	of 500,000
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia	3,000,000
County, Philadelphia	855,574
Hanover, New York	2,470,624
Sun, Fire, London, U. S. Branch	2,500,000
Royal, London	5,400,7150
Commercial Union, London	2,710,025

LIFE INSURANCE.

Mutual Life, New York	$140,000,000
Travelers' Accident, Hartford	11,917,949

Also agency for the sale of first-class

Pianos, Organs

BANJOS

—AND—

SEWING MACHINES.

All sold for cash or on installments

Orders by mail promptly attended to and correspondence solicited.

RUPTURE cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or business delay. Thousands cured. Send for Circular. No. 30 tf.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

1891

Finds us with larger and better stock of

CYCLES,

Cripples Tricycles,

Sundries, &c., than ever. Also more room, repair shop and riding school, and centrally located for both local and shipping trade exchanging, &c.

Have added a fine line of Safes, Writing Desks and Road Carts and am ready to quote Low Prices.

M. A. WOODBURY,

43—47 Mechanic Street, BRADFORD, PA

FURNITURE

Established, 1836.

BUY OF THE MAKER

We box, ship and pay the freight on all out of town orders. Write for Catalogue.

NEW STYLES.

IMPRESSIVE PRICES.

The result of our efforts to provide the public during the coming Summer Season with choice and stylish goods at POPULAR PRICES, is in the highest degree satisfactory. A visit to our warerooms is the only proof that the purchaser needs in order to justify our claim of giving our patrons the Greatest Possible Value for the Lowest Possible Outlay. Following is a key to what our customers may expect in the way of

Substantial Bargains:

PARLOR SETS

AT $35.00. We can supply a good durable set of pieces, upholstered in plush or tapestry, and extraordinary value for the price. Examine it.

AT $45.00. We offer the best Plush Set of 6 pieces which the public has ever seen for that price; handsome, durable, and ordinarily worth $55 to $65.

AT $50.00. We show 28 different styles and such well made, well finished and attractive goods as are never sold for less than $65 elsewhere.

AT $75.00. and over, our assortment is unequalled for style, quality and general attractiveness. Frames of the finest finish, covering of the richest kinds; quality unsurpassed.

100 DIFFERENT STYLES.

A LINE NOT TO BE EQUALLED IN THE COUNTRY.

CHAMBER SETS

Nobody who wants a Chamber Set can fail to be suited from our assortment. It is so large and varied as to embrace every style within the range of ordinary demands, and every manner of taste can be gratified by one or other of the 150 distinct styles which we show, whether it be cheap hardwood set at $18 or $20 or an elaborate and artistic production at $500. The prevailing finishes are XIV. century, antique oak and maple, all of which we can supply, and at a prices which represent a large saving in every instance.

DINING ROOM

Our assortment of dining-room furnishings in general, and sideboards in particular is by far the most extensive and attractive to be found in the city. Our styles are entirely new, and different from any line heretofore shown in finish and design. We have a solid oak polished Sideboard for which we only ask $27.00. It is 5 feet 2 inches high, 48 inches wide, and bevelled plate glass 36 inches wide. Others as low as $15.00, as high as $300.00.

CHAIRS. We show 100 patterns, in prices from 50c. to $12.00, each.

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We Pay the Freight.

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247-255 Ellicott St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Two blocks from Main.

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Life, Fire and Accident, written by

W. F. SPECHT,

SMETHPORT, PA.

In good, reliable companies.

$3000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

F. C. PIERCE,

Surgeon Dentist.

Twenty years of practice.

GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION.

Office over D. C. Young's new Store.

LAKE ERIE TROTTING CIRCUIT.

FALL RACES

AT THE NEW

BRADFORD ∴ DRIVING ∴ PARK!

BRADFORD, PA.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

Aug. 25, 26, 27 and 28, '91.

Prominent horses from all parts of the country are expected to be present. A big Meeting Assured.

GOOD MUSIC IN ATTENDANCE.

The Fastest Track in the Circuit.

Fine Horses and Rare Sport.

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE.

No.	Event	Purse
	First Day—Tuesday, Aug. 25.	
1.	3:00 Class, Trotting,	$300
2.	Free-for-all, Pacing,	400
3.	Half-mile and repeat, Running,	100
4.	Local Stake Race	
	Second Day—Wednesday, Aug. 26.	
5.	2:37 Class, Trotting,	$300
6.	2:40 Class, Pacing,	300
7.	2:24 Class, Trotting,	300
	Third Day—Thursday, Aug. 27.	
8.	2:45 Class, Trotting,	[illegible]
9.	2:25 Class, Pacing,	[illegible]
10.	One Mile and Repeat, Running	[illegible]
11.	Local Stake Race	
	Fourth Day—Friday, Aug. 28.	
12.	2:30 Class, Trotting,	[illegible]
13.	Free-for-all, Trotting,	[illegible]
14.	Novelty Race, ½-mile Dash,	[illegible]

Entries for trotting and pacing close August 18. Running and local entries close August 24 at 7 p. m. Entrance fee 5 per cent of purse with additional 5 per cent from winners.

☞ EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS. ☜

Trains on the Narrow Gauge roads will be held each day until after the Races.

The management will spare no expense to make this meeting a splendid success.

A. C. HAWKINS, President.

W. R. WEAVER, Secretary.

W. R. WEAVER. ESTABLISHED 1876. L. EMERY, JR.

L. EMERY, JR., & CO.

THE GREAT SUPPLY HOUSE!

41, 43 and 45 Main St., Bradford, Pa.

AGENTS FOR

THE TANITE COMPANY.

SOLID EMERY WHEELS.

6 in., 8 in., 10 in. and 12 in. wheels kept in stock at all times.

Agents for the

SIMOND'S -:- CROSS-CUT -:- SAWS.

(Crescent-Ground). The best saw in the world.

Agents for the Cleveland

RUBBER PAINT,

The very best paint ever put on the market

Agents for the

W. F. & John Barnes Co.'s Lathes & Foot Power Machinery.

Agents for

INDURATED FIBER WARE

—AND—

GRANITE IRON WARE.

Agents for the National Tube Work's Co.'s

Tubing, Casing and Pipe.

All Kinds of Lumbermen's Goods.

EMERY & WEAVER,

BRADFORD, PA.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

SPECHT & SASSE,

HOUSE FURNISHERS AND DECORATORS.

YOU need some furniture! You will buy soon, and of course you will look around before you buy, as dollars saved in buying furniture is dollars made. We think we can save you these dollars. Our stock of

FURNITURE.

could not be better or fuller—all bought within a year, thus insuring newest styles, and lowest prices. Call and see our Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Sideboards, Book Cases, Office Desks and an endless variety of Chairs, Curtain Fixtures, and we will show you a line of goods that cannot be beaten in this section.

☞ Undertaking Goods a Specialty. ☜

We also have a full stock of Wall Paper and can furnish competent paper hangers and decorators when desired.

SPECHT & SASSE, Smethport, Pa.

McKean County Miner.

Smethport, Pa., July 31, 1891.

CLUBBING RATES.

We will send the MINER and any paper or magazine mentioned below for one year, to any address, as follows:

The MINER and Philadelphia Weekly Press $1 50
The MINER and Albany Weekly Journal $1 50
The MINER and Pittsburg *Chronicle* $1 40
The MINER and *Judge's Library* [illegible] monthly for $1 60
The MINER and Harrisburg Weekly [illegible] for $1 75
The MINER and New York *World* $1 50
The MINER and *Cosmopolitan Magazine* for $3 50
The MINER and American *Economist* for $2 00
The MINER and *Demorest Family Magazine* for $3 10
The MINER and *National Tribune* $2 30
The MINER and *Home Market Bulletin* for $1 30
The MINER and *Scribner's Magazine* $3 40

LOCAL AND GENERAL

NOTICE.

F. P. Slocum is our authorized agent in the city of Bradford to contract for advertising and job work and receive subscriptions for the MINER.

F. W. Moses, Sr., is the authorized agent of the MINER in Kane borough and the townships of Wetmore, Hamilton and Hamlin. He is authorized to receive subscriptions and contract for advertising and job work. L. ROGERS AND SON, Publishers.

Now pay your taxes.

Crops are not now suffering for the want of rain.

Republican primaries to-morrow, Saturday, at the usual hours.

The walls of the new Episcopal church are going skyward very rapidly.

Our county correspondence will be found more than usually interesting this week.

The office of Gifford's mill is now located on Water street, near the foot of [illegible] street.

The Republican County Convention meets at the Court House in this borough on Monday next.

The farmers in this vicinity are still unable to finish their haying owing to the extremely wet weather.

A number of Smethport base ball enthusiasts took in the Bradford-Olean game at Olean Wednesday.

Every Republican should consider it a duty to attend the primaries in their respective districts, to-morrow.

A sweet clover tea is the fad of the moment, and everything is pink and white that decks the daintiest feast.

An unusually large number of our people were drawn to Bradford Wednesday, the attraction being Barnum's show.

An injunction was granted Monday restraining the authorities from widening streets in the borough of Port Allegany.

—Wonder if Johnsonburg wants the Steel Tubular Car Works now? If so it will soon find the most of it in the penitentiary.

The Democratic circus advertised for Wednesday was not a blooming success, due, no doubt, to the more attractive circus at Bradford.

Collectors would do well to read the notice in another column in reference to the settlement of duplicates, and govern themselves accordingly.

The well just put down by the Smethport Gas Company not proving a good gasser, another well will be put down farther up Irish Hollow.

Mr. Carl Suess has been given the contract for painting and finishing the new St. Luke's church, a guarantee that the work is to be well done.

The County Commissioners advertise for sealed proposals for building an abutment and wing walls for the proposed new bridge in Eldred borough.

The Superintendent of Immigration states that 30,000 immigrants settled in the Keystone State during the past fiscal year, one-third of whom were laborers.

Every member of Smethport Union C. A. U. is requested to attend the regular meeting on Wednesday evening, Aug. 12th as matters affecting each individual member will be discussed.

Preparations on a grand scale are being made at Emporium for the reception and entertainment of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, which will hold its annual reunion there on September 9th and 10th.

The "Smethport Orchestra is still in it," and having been materially strengthened is better prepared than ever to serve the public. M. H. Knapp is the new manager to whom all communications should be addressed.

We neglected to state last week that Mr. S. M. Ellis, of Roulette, had bought the Wilson restaurant, on Main street, and proposes to make it a first-class establishment. Mr. Ellis has already moved his family here.

M. Rosenblad has removed his stock of goods to the Moses building opposite his old stand, and the store thus vacated is being fitted up by J. A. Yerdon for a billiard parlor. Mr. Yerdon expects to occupy it next week.

—Potter County has a newly organized agricultural society, and having been successful in raising funds, the grounds have been enlarged, the race track extended, new buildings are being erected and other improvements made.

An exchange says the best way to finish a boy is to give him plenty of money, nothing to do, let him choose his own associates, spend his evenings where he pleases, come home when he gets ready and he will soon finish himself.

Talmage never said a truer thing than that one of the noblest things in our nature is the feeling that prompts us to say nothing but good of the dead, and the meanest thing in our nature is to wait until they are dead before saying it.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding, the committee requests us to say that the Republican caucus for the first district of Keating township will be held to-morrow evening, at the Exchange Hotel, East Smethport, as usual.

A famous hair dresser says that a slight falling out of the hair is beneficial particularly in the summer. The dull, bad-looking "combings" make way for a new growth, which, if the hair is properly cared for, leaves it vigorous and bright.

United Division Sons and Daughters of Temperance are negotiating for the rent of the [illegible] building at East Smethport, which will be fitted up for a hall. The division is in a prosperous condition and is receiving accessions to its numbers at every meeting.

—John White, a fireman on the W. N. Y. & P. R. R. was thrown from the cab, on Wednesday afternoon, between Olean and Hinsdale, sustaining a fracture of one of his legs. A wash out caused by the heavy rains was the cause of the accident.

—There are 20 prisoners in jail now and two more will leave the oil metropolis for the bastile within a day or two. It is likely that one of the longest criminal lists in the history of McKean county will occupy the attention of the court at the October term.

—Attention is called to the advertisement of Smith & Walker of Kane, which appears in this issue. Their stock which includes everything in the line of hardware and stoves is very large and of the best quality, and being reliable and enterprising business men they should have a liberal patronage.

In consequence of the very inclement weather on Tuesday evening it was found necessary to postpone the benefit for the Rev. T. W. Chandler until to-night, Friday, July 31. The reception will be held at the new parsonage and as the invitation is general there should be a large attendance.

This is a dull season for news. The mosquito has not arisen in his wrath nor the mad dog run riot on any of our citizens, the accomplished swimmer has not managed to lose himself with his usual success, the sunstroke, the green apple, the summer [illegible] have not carried off their customary thousands.

One of the ablest papers read at the late meeting at Kane of the School Directors Association of McKean County was by H. T. Morian, President of the Foster township school board. The subject was "Township Supervision of Schools," and it showed that Mr. Morian had given the subject much thought.

A Pennsylvania physician has discovered that any kind of hair or fur can be grafted on the bald human scalp. This is a very valuable discovery. A woman can raise her own sealskin sacque one year, mow it off the next, and so on as the whims of Mother La Mode change. To grow one's own fur garments on one's head will save many hard earned dollars.

Don't forget that there's no economy in turning down the wick of an oil lamp. A fair experiment will show that in either case about the same amount of oil is consumed, only in case the wick is low the oil is not fully consumed but turns into a gas that poisons the air. It is a deadly gas and is the unsuspected cause of much ill health. Always keep your lamp burning in the ordinary way or else blow the flame out.

At a recent meeting of Smethport Lodge No. 192, A. O. U. W., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Master Workman, George Brownell; Foreman, Charles Lemmler; Overseer, Frank Kerns; Recorder, Sheridan Gorton; Financier, W. H. Specht; Receiver, Warley Gifford; Guide, J. C. Gallup; Past Master Workman, F. L. Pierce. The installation will take place at the next regular meeting and a full attendance is requested.

—The Indiana *Messenger* says: There is but one person in the county jail and he doesn't care to get out. He is charged with having three or four wives, and they are not on the best of terms with him which fact in connection with the additional fact that he has a mother-in-law for each wife, has much to do with his disposition to stay where he is. Life is not so much a burden to him in jail as it might be were he outside and he knows a good thing when he sees it.

The Bradford and Western Pennsylvania R. R. Company was chartered by the State Department at Harrisburg on Monday last. It authorizes the construction of a railroad seven miles long from a point on the line of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad known as Lewis Run to a point on the line of Bradford [illegible] at or near Marshburg, McKean county. The capital is $70,000. [illegible] Whitney, of Bolivar, N. Y., is president. The other directors are H. L. Mullen, Frank E. Richardson, H. P. Whitney and G. I. Roberts, Bradford, and E. Reese, Lewis Run.

The school board has engaged the faculty for the Smethport schools for the coming year which will be as follows: Principal, Robert S. Gale, of Wales Centre, N. Y.; First Assistant, W. F. Sherwood; Room 3, Mrs. Carrie L. Smith; Room 2, Miss Lou Knapp; Room 1, Miss Millicent Pattison; Room 1, Miss Minnie Hibbard. Mr. Gale the new principal comes highly recommended as a thoroughly competent instructor. The schools will open the first Monday in September and all the higher branches will be taught as heretofore. We have no doubt the high standard of the schools will be maintained.

It is truly surprising that when so simple a thing as a cabbage leaf will effectually protect people from a stroke of the sun that so many people become its victims every year. The hot season is now fairly upon us. Having now entered upon the "dog days" more than usual care is necessary on the part of those susceptible to the rays of the earth's illuminator. A damp handkerchief, a leaf, any article possessed of the power of absorbing heat, will suffice, placed in the hat, to grant immunity to all. The precaution should not be neglected, because one stroke of the sun ever after makes the victim liable to a sudden death from another stroke at some subsequent period, as likely near as remote.

Smethport Ladies Dine Here.

Thursday last, July 15th, the following named ladies of Smethport drove over the hills and were registered and entertained with ice cream and cake at the popular Hartwell Hostelry: Mrs. T. A. Morrison, Mrs. D. C. Young, Mrs. E. H. Rose, Mrs. L. Rogers, Mrs. H. L. McCoy, Mrs. J. H. McCandless, Mrs. John Forrest, Mrs. Fred McCoy, Mrs. W. D. Gallup, Mrs. Eugenia Hamlin, Miss Grata and Miss Mollie King. The ladies also called upon many other acquaintances in town. Their conveyance consisted of one double and five single rigs, which they ordered for their return at five o'clock. Promptly on time Johny Dougherty had the six rigs standing at the door and they started on their return journey well pleased with their entertainment here. The *Reporter* trusts they arrived safely. —*Reporter.*

Carry the news to Mary
And, pray, be not too long,
For she is fast declining
And, surely, 'twould be wrong—

not to tell her of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. We do want Mary to know, in some way or other, that this world-famed remedy will cure her beyond any doubt! It's just the medicine for young womanhood, and thousands has it bridged over that perilous sea.

From every State, from every city from nearly every neighborhood in this broad land, comes the grateful acknowledgment of what it has done and is doing for our daughters. The only medicine for the distressing and painful irregularities and weaknesses of women, sold with a *positive guarantee* to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. In other words, sold on trial!

PERSONAL MENTION.

We should deem it a favor if those having friends visiting in this place would notify us by postal or by leaving a notice at this office.

Miss Lela Keenan visited Bradford on Tuesday.

E. G. Hagadorn, of Mt. Alton, was in town Monday.

G. H. Sparks, of Mt. Jewett, was in town Wednesday.

H. F. O'Neal, of Olean, had business in town yesterday.

Hon. Robert H. Rose had business in Bradford last week.

Chas. Odell, of Olean, spent Sunday with friends in town.

A. H. Peirce and daughter were in Bradford last Sunday.

M. J. [illegible], of Port Allegany, had business in town last Saturday.

G. A. Roberts and Robert L. Edgett were over from Bradford this week.

M. A. and A. N. Lillibridge, of Port Allegany, were about town last Friday.

J. C. Goding, one of Port Allegany's prominent lumbermen, was about town Tuesday.

R. H. Moses, of Sedalia, Mo., is spending a few days in town visiting relatives and friends.

Alex. McKnabb, of New York, is in town this week, the guest of his sister, Mrs. S. I. Wells.

Masters Payson Bard and Steve Sartwell of Port Allegany, called on Smethport friends this week.

A. N. Squires and T. H. Waleman, two of Eldred's enterprising citizens, were at the county seat last Saturday.

Mrs. M. A. Sprague and daughter Rose and Miss Nellie Backus, are visiting friends at Warren and other places.

George Jacobus, of Newark, N. J., contractor for the interior work of the new church, was in town this week.

William Moses, formerly of Smethport, but now of Nebraska, is spending the summer months with relatives in town.

Mrs. J. F. Hulett and children of Buffalo, are spending a few days in town, the guests of her sister, Miss Clara Thomas.

Mrs. S. Jackson and Mrs. M. F. Featherstone and children, of South Division street, Buffalo, are visiting relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gallup gave a delightful party on Wednesday evening of this week at their palatial residence on Green street.

Roland H. Camp, one of Port Allegany's stalwart Republicans and enterprising business men, was at the county seat last Saturday.

Sheriff Walter Grubb, ex-Sheriff W. B. Clarke and Attorney E. F. Keenan were among the Smethport visitors in Bradford to-day.—*Star, July 28.*

F. P. McCarty, of Clermont, was in town Monday and made the MINER office a pleasant call. Frank is nursing a sprained ankle the result of a game of ball.

L. S. Barrett, of Port Allegany, was elected corresponding secretary at the reunion Tuesday at Gettysburg of his old regiment the 6th Pennsylvania Infantry.

The many friends of J. A. Beckwith will be pleased to know that he is rapidly recovering from his injuries, received by being struck by the train on the B. & S. R. R.

A New Oil Well in Port Allegany.

Mrs. Sue Lillibridge of Port Allegany by indefatigable and persistent efforts has just succeeded in forming a company and raising the necessary collateral for the purpose of putting down an oil well on Skinner creek about a mile and half from this village. The company is to be known as the Skinner Creek Gas Co. and its stock at present consists of thirty two paid up shares of fifty dollars each. Mrs. Lillibridge as manager of the company has effected a lease of fifteen hundred acres in that vicinity of S. S. Bullis and the company is already to commence operations. J. S. Leton, a widely known oil producer of Eldred, was in town Wednesday and closed the contract for the erection of the derrick and drilling of well and the work will be commenced at once. Those who know say oil symptoms are abundant in that locality, in fact a well was drilled there a few years ago, and a good flow started but possession of land being in litigation the work had to be abandoned. Mr. Bullis has just come into possession of the land by recent decision of the court, and Mrs. Lillibridge secured a lease of it before the [illegible] on the deed's seal cooled. Mrs. Lillibridge is a hustler and no mistake. —*Port Allegany Reporter.*

List of Letters

Remaining in the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., for the week ending July 25

Acre Mrs. Wilber
Baker Mary J
Drumm James
Kearney Katy
McKennon Agnes
McQuaen Jane
Oswald, Walt.
Peterson Richard
Robinson J. M.

Acre Mrs. Elna A.
Downes James
Hendrickson, Jacob
Lane, Alvin
M Mahon, Simon
McCormick, Frank
Page L. A.
[illegible]
Swanson [illegible]

Persons calling for these letters, please say advertised and give date.

E. M. KEENAN, P. M.

What Shall the Harvest Be?

Why! What can it be, but suffering and sorrow, disease and death if you neglect the symptoms of a disordered liver? Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It outsells all other remedies. Sold under condition that it must either benefit or cure the patient, or money paid for it will be promptly returned. It cures all diseases arising from deranged liver, or from impure blood, as biliousness, "liver complaint," all skin and scalp diseases, salt-rheum, tetter, scrofulous sores and swellings, fever sores, hip joint disease and kindred ailments.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT AT DETROIT

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The selection of the G. A. R. Encampment for 1891 fell to the fortunate lot of Detroit. The encampment proper will commence August 3d and terminate August 8th. For those desiring to visit, and what must each year grow more and more interesting, a gathering of the war veterans, the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell excursion tickets at a rate of one first class limited fare for the round trip going and returning by the same route. Excursion tickets will also be sold at one and a half cents per mile, short line distance, going by one route and returning by another. These tickets will be sold from July 31st to August 3d, inclusive and valid for return passage to 19th, inclusive. The return limit on the tickets may be extended by depositing them with Joint Agent of Terminal Lines at Detroit, but will not, however, be good for any portion of return passage later than September 30th.

A Husband's Mistake.

Husbands too often permit wives, and parents their children, to suffer from headache, dizziness, neuralgia, sleeplessness, fits, nervousness, when by the use of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine such serious results could be prevented. Druggists everywhere say it gives universal satisfaction, and has an immense sale. Woodworth & Co., of Fort Wayne, Ind., Snow & Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., J. C. Wolfe, Hillsdale, Mich.; and hundreds of others say "it is the greatest seller they ever knew." It contains no opiates. Trial bottles and fine book on Nervous Diseases, free at A. B. Armstrong's.

THE COUNTY.

Interesting News From Various Localities Picked up by Our Regular Correspondents.

KANE.

Kane wants—
A news depot,
A street railway,
An intelligence office,
A matrimonial bureau,
A bath-room for ladies,
Some fair, clear weather.

Mrs. A. Maxwell, of Spring Creek, is in Kane.

W. H. Copeland and son Clarence, were in town on Monday.

James Davis and family have returned from their western trip.

See Smith & Walker's new advertisement in this week's MINER.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Hay [illegible] died on Monday.

Not less than 40 or 50 houses are wanted for rent in Kane at the present time.

Martin Reiber, of Buffalo, is putting up the iron front of J. H. Grady's new block.

E. H. Long is doing a tremendous business at his restaurant, and he keeps the MINER on file.

James O'Neill, of Jamestown, N. Y., a former oil producer in the Kane field, is looking about town.

Truesdale & Son have added another blacksmith and a wagon maker to their Chase street works.

Robert McKnight, who was injured in the P. and E. car shops ten days ago, is lying at the point of death.

A. J. Hultberg and wife of Chandlers Valley, Pa., are visiting their son, J. H. Hultberg, Kane's leading grocer.

Mrs. A. O. Larson and Master Robby and Miss Hattie May left on Monday for Wilmington, Del., to visit the old homestead.

H. H. Carson has now the finest turnout in Kane. The surrey he purchased of Fred Swanson is a stylish and costly one.

The front of the Grady block is beyond a doubt the handsomest in Kane, and Contractor P. T. Gross has gone into ecstasies over it.

F. W. Devine is spending several weeks at Morris, Ill., where his wife and family have been visiting with relatives for a month past.

C. H. Gould, the veteran editor of the Emporium *Press*, was in town last week. He thinks there is room here for a good Republican paper.

The nine days of successive rain and so many cool nights has caused quite an exodus of the summer guests from the Thompson House the past week.

Chas. Anderson, of Preston Station, who was robbed of a sum of money last week, failed to have sufficient proof to hold the man arrested by Chief Looker.

Mrs. E. Bruce Dalrymple, of Pleasantville, Pa., a former resident and daughter of D. B. Clark of Kane, has been seriously ill, but is slowly recovering.

A. B. Thomas will build an addition to his brick storeroom on Fraley street, to accommodate the increasing trade of A. B. Cobb, one of our enterprising dry goods merchants.

Twelve glass blowers are now in Kane and twenty more are needed to complete the [illegible]. The company is experiencing some difficulty in procuring such men as they want.

A. B. Thomas has a new delivery wagon and serves his customers twice a day with fresh bread, pies, cakes, &c. The box was painted by J. Kane and excels anything in Kane for artistic beauty and design.

S. A. Whitmore, foreman at Maxwell's planing mill, was instantly killed by lightning on the 20th on the [illegible] between the planing mill and Maxwell's new residence. He leaves a wife, one son and a daughter. His remains were sent to his home at Edenburgh, Pa., for interment.

KENDALL CREEK.

L. B. Cramer and family have returned from Texas.

Geo. Douse is spending a two weeks vacation at the Lake.

Mrs. J. Kilgore has returned from a visit to Bath, N. Y.

Mrs. C. B. McKinney is visiting relatives at Allentown, N. Y.

Mrs. Jennie Seymour has returned from a visit to Olean, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Windsor are the proud parents of an infant son.

Mrs. W. F. [illegible] and children are spending a few weeks at Chautauqua.

Dennis Collins of Hornellsville took in the suburban on Tuesday night.

John Boyce of Pittsburgh, was the guest of Chas Sherman during the last week.

Mrs. E. Troup has disposed of her millinery establishment to Mrs. M. A. Thomas.

Mrs. Alex Ayers and children have returned from a visit to friends and relatives at Findley, Ohio.

Miss Julia Maire and Miss Ida O'Day, of Bolivar are in town, the guests of Mrs. E. E. Sherman and family.

Frank Twitchell who has been in the employ of J. Q. Fleet some time past has returned to his home at Pithole.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. MacGowan, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Mitchell, returned home last week.

Mrs. J. [illegible] Shreeves who has been the guest of Mrs. J. L. Johnson and daughters, returned to her home at Lincolnville.

Mrs. Wilcox who has been the guest of her daughter Mrs. L. Cerwick, returned to her home at Angola, N. Y. last Saturday.

Mrs. John Denman left Sunday for Titusville, she will return this week accompanied by her niece daughter Jessie, who has been absent a month.

Rev. J. H. Moody sailed last Thursday for Glasgow, Scotland, on the steamer State of Georgia. He will spend a month traveling in Scotland and England.

The society event of the season was the suburban Party given in honor of Miss May Bell Madison of Buffalo, and Miss Jessie Foster of Washington. It was in every respect the finest party ever given in the Kendall Opera House. The music was excellent, and nothing occurred to mar the serenity of the occasion. It will long be remembered by every participant.

The lawn which surrounds the residence of J. Q. Fleet presented a most brilliant appearance on Tuesday last. The occasion was the lawn fete given by the Epworth League. The grounds were propitious and the weather was "in it". Tables were scattered over the lawn and were presided over by neat-handed Phillises, who served ice cream and cake. There were attractive booths from which fair maidens sold flowers, fruits and confectionery. Miss Edith Bowers as Rebekah at the Well disposed of large quantities of Lemonade. A musical program was rendered by some of the best talent in Bradford and Kendall, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The proceeds were for the benefit of the church.

ELDRED.

Miss Minnie Squires is visiting friends in Syracuse N. Y.

Miss Nellie Douglass is visiting friends in Clarion, Pa.

Miss Minnie Cotton is spending her summer vacation with friends in Erie.

Mrs. Vosbury and son of Buffalo, N. Y. are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Fred Simon.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Chase, have moved into their new residence on Elson street.

Mrs. F. S. Parkhurst, and son were visiting at Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Waleman's last week.

Mr. G. W. Lamb and daughters, Ina and Carrie are spending the week in Allegany, N. Y., with friends.

Misses Fannie and Edith Waleman are spending the summer at Silver Lake with their sister Mrs. E. G. Piper.

Misses Bertha Zook and Gussie Avery and Messrs. Geo. Shields and Joe Vickery spent Sunday at Rock City.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodgrass have returned from their vacation trip. The Methodist people are very glad to see their pastor.

Eldred has lost one of its most estimable young men in the death of Grant Rogers. He was taken sick with inflammation of the bowels Friday, and Monday was at rest. He was an exemplary christian, a faithful member of the Baptist church, and a man who had many friends and no enemies. Our loss is great but heaven's gain is greater. Truly a beautiful life closes in a beautiful death. His remains were taken to his home in Farmersville, N. Y.

The work of making brick at the new yard is progressing finely. There has been 15,000 made some days, and they expect to make the number 25,000 soon.

The remains of Mrs. Wm. Shirling, were brought here for interment this week, from her home in Virginia. She was much esteemed by all who knew her and leaves many friends to mourn her loss besides a husband and three small children. Mr. Shirling expects to remove to this place soon.

Quite a sad shooting affair took place here a few days ago. Mrs. McIntyre left a loaded revolver in a dish of oil previous to cleaning it, when one of the children, who were playing in the room picked it up, and pointed it towards the door. Just as he fired the lady stepped into the door and received the shot in her waist. Doubts were entertained of her recovery, but she is now improving.

The friends of the late Rev. Morris have been making efforts to secure a tablet to his memory. It arrived last week and has been placed on the south wall of the Baptist church, in full view of the entire congregation. It is a white marble slab four feet long by two feet three inches in width. Efforts are being made to have Rev. Chas. Dodd, of New York preach the memorial sermon some time in the near future.

BRADFORD.

Hon. T. A. Morrison and family were in our city last week.

Col. J. C. Fox is daily adding new improvements to his popular St. James Hotel.

It is astonishing the number of people from Bradford who are at Cambridgeboro.

Bradford is to have fall races in August. The success of the June races will no doubt follow.

It is said a teacher of vocal music now in our city receives four dollars an hour for his services.

The funeral of young James Mosher was largely attended, on Tuesday, at the home of his parents, on Bank street.

The Willard Hotel has a branch office of the Postal Telegraph. This is a great convenience to people living at the lower end of town.

Hon. F. R. Johnson, our popular postmaster, is confined to his home. We hope soon to see his genial face at the Money order window.

Barnum & Bailey's great circus drew thousands of people from all over the county. This can truly be said to be the greatest traveling show in the world.

Frank N. Taylor, of Smethport, one of the most popular hotel men in the county, was registered at the St. James last week, with his charming daughter, Bessie.

Mrs. James Barrett, of this city, was married last week to Dr. McDonald, of Conneautville, Pa. Mrs. Barrett was the widow of the late and popular James Barrett, of this city.

Young McKeown, son of the wealthiest oil man in the world, is spending a few days in our city. He pays his bills and don't borrow money, despite what the Elmira *Telegram* correspondent says.

Barnum & Bailey were to have shown on the old race track, at Tarport, but finding they would lose about $3,000, they concluded they would exhibit on Washington street in this city.

CERES.

J. H. Coen, of Eldred, visited friends in town last week.

W. W. Ball, of Bradford, spent Sunday here with friends.

Geo. King, of Washington, D. C., is home on a flying visit.

Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Smith, of Olean, were in town over Sunday.

Blanch Nicholson and Delley Warren are visiting at Coudersport.

Rev. J. B. Brown is spending a two weeks' vacation at Silver Lake.

Miss Maude Hovey closed the Penn Village school with a picnic Monday.

Don Freeman, of Hamlin, was in town over Sunday, the guest of D. Babcock.

Miss Dollie Warren closed the King Run school Friday afternoon with a picnic.

O. A. Nelson and wife of Coudersport, spent Sunday with F. H. Raymond and family.

Miss Lennie White, of Nebraska, is in town, the guest of her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. White.

The C's, D's, E's and F's served ice cream on F. H. Coil's lawn, Wednesday evening, which netted $[illegible].

Mrs. A. B. Armstrong and Mrs. W. P. Walsh of Smethport were in town last week, the guests of Mrs. C. H. Gleason.

Miss Laura Boothe gave a 5 o'clock tea to her friends in town, in honor of Mrs. E. H. Stevens, Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Grace Carrier gave a 5 o'clock tea in honor of Miss Gertie Tyler, of Portville, and Miss Laura Bush, of Williamsville, N. Y., Thursday.

Arthur J. Barnes and wife, of St. Louis, Mo., are in town, the guests of Miss May Rose, who is a graduate of Mr. Barnes' short hand and business college.

Quite a serious wreck occurred on the B., E. & C. R. R., at this place Wednesday afternoon. As the train was leaving for Bradford it was derailed at the switch, the engine going over on its side into the ditch. The engine was badly demoralized. The engineer, Patsy McIntyre, and fireman, George Rumpf went over with the engine, being dumped in a frog pond, and were badly shaken up, but not severely hurt.

PORT ALLEGANY.

Wedding bells will ring next month.

Sheriff Grubb was in town last week.

Dentist W. W. Hunn is pulling teeth in Austin this week.

Mr. Chet King and wife, of Smethport, was in town Sunday.

Mr. John Card and wife, of Roulette was in town Sunday.

Mrs. Page Goosebeck, of Roulette was in town last Friday.

Dr. Otto was up to Liberty Monday on professional business.

Mr. William Utter, of Renova, Pa., was in town last Saturday.

Mrs. May Higgie of Ithaca, N. Y., is visiting her friends in town this week.

Don or Floyd, of Austin, Pa., spent Sunday in this place, with Mr. C. A. Larrabee.

Miss Nellie [illegible], of Olean, N. Y., spent Sunday in this place with Miss Olive Winship.

Our Cornet Band is improving rapidly and we will soon have a band that we will be proud of.

Miss Alice Howley who has been visiting out of town for a few days returned home Monday.

Mrs. F. E. Watts who has been in Olean for the past few weeks, returned home Saturday evening.

Mrs. W. H. Ventres started for Chicago last Friday where she will spend the summer with her husband.

A. N. Lillibridge, M. A. Lillibridge, John Goding, N. B. Bard and G. W. Smith, were at the County seat last Friday.

Rev. M. H. Abbey occupied the pulpit in the Methodist Church Sunday evening. Mr. Abbey is one of our ablest ministers, and we hope he will soon have a regular appointment in this place.

"Uncle Rube" that is being played here this week by the celebrated comedian Arthur C. Sidman and a heavy cast of home talent is meeting with great success. Mr. Sidman is well worthy of the title given him.

FARMERS VALLEY.

Philip Frisbee, of Eldred, was in town on Sunday.

W. H. Hazzard, of Olean, N. Y. was calling on friends Sunday.

Miss Jessie Beckwith is visiting friends at Coryville this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Digel, of Clermont, spent Sunday with friends.

George Pelton of Belfast, N. Y. was in town on business the fore part of the week.

Mrs. J. N. Ellis and Miss Ethel Slack, of Eldred were calling on friends the latter part of last week.

Misses Mina and Myra Godfrey, two of Olean's fair maidens, have been rusticating in this place the last week.

Mrs. J. C. Day accompanied by her granddaughter, Miss Ella Young, is making a pleasant visit at Chautauqua.

Many of the Valley's gay people took in the excursion to Ontario and all express themselves as well pleased with the trip.

There will be a magic lantern entertainment on Saturday evening, in the Union Church. The same entertainment was postponed two weeks ago on account of bad weather.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT

Miss Clarissa Colson, of Mt. Jewett, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Will Berges.

Mrs. C. W. Freeman and children, of Big Shanty are visiting their old home the guests of Mrs. Freeman's sister Maud Stephens, of Smethport, for a few days.

Last Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Caroline E. Otto and Mrs. M. W. Heinlein went for red raspberries on Pelton hill, but not finding any, they decided they would go home. Starting as they supposed in the right direction they found to their surprise they were lost, but after wandering about until nearly night fortune favored them with the sight of a log road which they took and it brought them out in Ferris field, in sight of home, where they arrived very tired and with empty pails. Mrs. Otto says she saw a skunk, but Mrs. Heinlein knows it was a bear. Anyway the ladies say that in the future they will berry in a patch they are acquainted with.

COLEGROVE.

H. Moow is home from his trip to Massachusetts.

Mrs. Groom, of Clermont, visited Colegrove on Tuesday.

Manfred Bartlett has been in Buffalo for the past few days.

Master Eddie Rido of Roulette, is the guest of Miss Mamie Colegrove.

Miss Mary Larson, of Bradford, is visiting relatives and friends in this place.

Ralph Burdick, of Smethport, was the guest of Mrs. A. M. Bartlett, last Sunday.

Miss Hattie Coons and Orlo Bard were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. De Haas on Monday.

A number of people enjoyed a trip to the back woods last Sunday on a special train drawn by the new engine of Heinemann and Como's.

Byron Burdick of Buffalo, was called to the residence of his father Ira Burdick, by the illness of his wife, who had previously come to visit them.

The house of Andrus Rido, on his farm above Norwich Corners was entirely consumed by fire last week. The fire originated in the kitchen and before the family knew it, had become uncontrollable and soon burned down the building.

With the close of this month Mr. Frank Lindholm finishes work at the store of C. A. Anderson. During his service in this town he has made many warm friends. His contributions to all good works have been very liberal, and his labor as well was freely given to assist in aiding every good cause. We hope his employment in service of Mr. Young at Smethport may be both pleasant and prosperous.

CLERMONT.

Our farmers complained of too much rain.

Miss Kittie Butts is visiting friends in Renova.

Wm. Tate spent Sunday with relatives in this place.

F. P. McCarty had business at the county seat Monday.

Mrs. S. McKendrick has been quite ill the past week.

Z. T. Byers and J. McCarty attended the dance at Four Mile last Friday night.

B. L. Knapp, of Smethport, was attending to business in this place last Monday.

The hardest thunder storm of the season visited this place last Tuesday night.

Miss Mary Russel has returned from a two weeks visit with friends in Potter county.

The work on Mr. Anderson's new frame house is being pushed rapidly and Mr. A. will soon occupy one of the finest residences in this town.

Quite a number of people drove from here to the Rocks, near Kasson, one day last week and picnicked. They all reported having a good time with the exception of one of the ladies who had the misfortune to scorch her eyebrows quite badly.

FOUR MILE.

Will Gifford was in town last Friday.

Jerry McCarty and Z. T. Byers were in town last Friday.

Quinn & Sherman's saw mill is in full blast. Average 20,000 per day.

Mr. and Mrs. Dexter of Sinnamahoning, visited their son last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Tate were the guests of Mrs. G. W. Weaver Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. Frank Linfield is slowly improving. Her sister, Mrs. W. Avery, who was called to her bedside from Wyoming, is still with her.

The dance on Friday last was a decided failure. Too much poor whisky was brought in from that "city on the hill" to make the affair very successful.

Mrs. Will Gifford is visiting her parents at this place. She wishes to extend thanks to those who donated so liberally for the benefit of the Union Church at East Smethport.

Jeremiah Chadwick, of Smethport, was in town several days last week visiting his daughter, Mrs. A. Dechelier, who has been very ill. At the present writing she is to all appearance better.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill. makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs, she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a *hopeless victim of consumption* and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking ten bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was.—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at Frank R. Foster's Drug Store, large bottles 50c. and $1 00.

SUBSCRIBE for the MINER.

COURT RECORD.

JUDGMENTS.

No. 152, July 6, Terrell Bros. vs James Doyle, $183.14.
No. 153, July 7, Grow Bros. vs D. McCauley and Mrs. D. McCauley, $89.
No. 154, July 7, same vs same, $88.
No. 155, July 7, same vs same, $88.
No. 156, July 7, same vs same, $108.
No. 157, July 7, same vs same, $100.
No. 158, July 7, Anna E. Pride vs W. H. Chaffee, $114.
No. 159, July 8, Rachel E. Freeman vs Joseph B. Converse, $[illegible].
No. 160, July 8, P. Ford vs H. W. Kubin, $82.60.
No. 161, July 8, G. Hegion vs James Doyle, $1,[illegible] 45.
No. 162, July 9, E. P. Dalrymple and John E. Duesbury, executors, vs D. C. Winship and Levi H. Winship, $83 25.
No. 164, July 9, E. P. Dalrymple, executor, vs Henry K. Martin, $86.94.
No. 165, July 9, Arnold & Dolley vs Frank D. Simar, $[illegible].
No. 167, July 9, Andrew Aiken vs Wilber Ballard, $[illegible].
No. 168, July 9, M. L. App vs E. Littlefield, $101 71.
No. 170, July 9, W. C. Walker & Co. vs H. E. Smith, $170.
No. 171, July 10, Walter Ostrander vs Oscar A. Brown, $180.
No. 172, July 10, C. J. Curtis vs P. W. Reynolds & Co. and Geo. W. Reynolds, $[illegible].
No. 173, July 11, O. B. Lay vs Wm. Rose, $[illegible].
No. 174, July 11, Eliza Shurtz vs Samuel Schoonover and F. A. Shurtz, $150.
No. 176, July 11, F. A. Walsh vs P. F. Bigler, $143.13.
No. 177, July 11, F. A. Walsh vs P. F. Bigler, $172.60.
No. 180, July 13, Joseph Fischer vs H. G. Cutting, $2,[illegible].
No. 181, July 13, G. W. Williams & Son vs Oscar Brown, $32.62.
No. 182, July 13, H. A. Place vs S. F. Hamilton, $[illegible].
No. 185, October Term, July 13, F. D. Richards & Co. vs C. C. Rogers, $30.
No. 186, John Kenney vs Charles Weddell, A. Johnson and Lottie Weddell, $141.29.
No. 187, July 14, J. W. Brennan vs J. H. Stull, $55.
No. 188, July 14, Frank Larrabee vs I. Vredenberg, $111.
No. 189, July 14, Philip Krinsky, use of M. Sullivan, vs H. F. Crane, $[illegible].
No. 190, July 15, W. T. Laller vs Frank M. Cole, $102.80.
No. 191, July 16, Pauline L. Crooker vs F. D. Matteson, $[illegible].
No. 193, July 16, M. Henshaw vs V. D. Starr, $[illegible].
No. 197, July 17, Henry Hamlin vs C. W. Dickinson, $200.
No. 198, July 17, Henry Hamlin vs F. W. Sprague, $[illegible].
No. 199, July 17, H. Hamlin vs John O. Johnson, $312.
No. 200, July 17, Frank Fritz vs John Ogilvie, $[illegible].
No. 201, July 17, McKean County Poor District vs Zephaniah Burrows and Parker Van Atten, $[illegible].
No. 202, July 17, Amanda A. Doct vs Charley Hultman and Erick A. Hagerslind, $137.50.

EXECUTIONS.

No. 53, July 7, Anna E. Pride vs W. H. Chaffee, $114. Hab. Fac. Poss.
No. 54, July 8, N. Lehman vs. S. Mayer, $330.12, Fi. fa.
No. 55, July 8, same vs same, $111.17. Fi. fa.
No. 56, G. Hegion vs James Doyle, $1,213.29. Fi. fa.
No. 57, July 8, Dalrymple, Bard & Co. vs James O. White, $576.61. Fi. fa.
No. 58, July 9, S. W. Smith vs John Smith and Caspar Smith, $1,000. Fi. fa.
No. 59, July 9, Wm. J. Templeton vs A. F. White, $60.65. Fi. fa.
No. 60, July 9, W. C. Walker & Co., vs H. E. Smith, $170. Fi. fa.
No. 61, July 10, Walter Ostrander vs Oscar A. Brown, $183. Fi. fa.
No. 62, July 11, F. A. Walsh vs P. F. Bigler, $143.13. Test Fi. fa.
No. 63, July 13, Joseph Fischer vs H. G. Cutting, $[illegible]. Fi. fa.
No. 64, July 13, G. W. Williams & Sons vs Oscar Brown, $32.63. Fi. fa.
No. 65, July 14, John Kennedy vs Charles Weddell, A. Johnson and Lottie Weddell, $121.17. Fi. fa.
No. 66, July 14, J. W. Brennan vs J. H. Stull, $50. Fi. fa.

DEEDS.

July 4, Walter Grubb to Frank H. Goodyear, Liberty township, $50.
July 6, C. B. Whitney to A. E. Lawrence, Bradford, $100.
July 8, C. B. Whitney to John Scott, Bradford, $100.
July 8, M. E. Williams to P. L. Golden, et al, Otto township, $7,000.
July 9, James Amm, et al, to Union Oil Co., Bradford, et al, township $1.
July 9, B. D. Hamlin, et al, to E. P. Dalrymple, et al executors, Liberty township, $617.56.
July 9, Andrew C. Aiken to Wilber Ballard, Corydon township, $300.
July 9, Thomas L. Kane to Henry Mentus, Kane, $25.
July 9, Elizabeth D. Kane to Henry Mentus, Kane $25.
July 9, Antony A. Clay to Henry Mentus, Wetmore township, $102.25.
July 9, Producers Consolidated Land & Petroleum Co., to Hattie A. Hooker, Bradford, $1,100.
July 10, C. S. Whitney to J. S. Northrup, Bradford, $50.
July 11, Aaron Relin to Charles Anderson, et al, Wetmore township $[illegible].
July 11, Lucy F. Rice to John A. Rice, Keating township $700.
July 12, Evan O'N Kane to James G. Lewis, Kane, $100.
July 13, C. S. Whitney to John Crane, Bradford, $50.
July 13, T. S. Bennett to C. Y. White, Eldred, $300.
July 13, C. P. Cody et al, to John Crane, Bradford, $1,000.
July 13, H. T. Brosse to Leroy Mitchell, Otto township, $100.
July 14, Forest Oil Company to Union Oil Company, Bradford township, $1.
July 14, Ellen F. Rice to E. J. Gerdinier, Bradford, $110.
July 14, Bingham Trustees to Oliver Irons, Keating township, $417.91.
July 14, July A. Wood to Isaac Vredenberg, Kendall, $150.
July 15, Israel Rich to Caroline D. Shepard, Bradford, $1,300.
July 15, Harriet M. Kerr to W. H. Tracy, $900.
July 15, Charles C. Black to H. H. Byles, Bradford, $1,500.
July 15, R. M. Waugh to J. R. McElwaine, Otto township, $5,500.
July 15, J. R. McElwaine to Lydia P. Bly, Otto township, $1.
July 15, A. W. Newell to Wm. L. Holohan, Bradford, $450.
July 16, Thos. Osborne to Hugh Flynn, Bradford, $196.
July 16, H. F. Crane to James Murty, Bradford, $2000.
July 17, Charles Lawman to Elisha K. Kane, Kane, $337.
July 17, John Douglass to B. F. Stanley, Bradford, $[illegible].
July 17, Amanda Doct to Charles Hillbrun et al, Wetmore, $623.
July 17, Robert L. Edgett et al to Hester E. Bradley, Bradford township, $350.
July 17, W. H. Mandeville to Thomas H. McKay, Foster township, $16,000.

MORTGAGES.

July 7, Emma E. Chick to Richard Marshall, Bradford, $100.
July 7, Michael H. McMahon to Bradford Building and Loan Association, Bradford, $[illegible].
July 8, Amelia Bush to National Saving and Loan Association, Smethport, $1,000.
July 8, Dennis H. Quinlan to National Saving and Loan Association, Smethport, $400.
July 8, P. L. Golden et al to M. E. Williams, Otto township, $2,500.
July 9, Hattie A. Hooker to L. S. Lockard, Bradford township, $800.
July 11, O. B. Lay to Mary H. Forrest, Kane, $3,000.
July 13, James P. Lewis to Mary Schreiver, $720.
July 13, John Crane to Mary J. Vosberg, Bradford, $[illegible].
July 13, Charles F. Akers to People's Building, Loan and Savings Association, Bradford, $400.
July 15, M. H. Byles to C. G. Fitzgibbons, Bradford, $[illegible].
July 16, Wm. L. Holohan to Eastern Building and Loan Association, Bradford, $400.
July 17, Samuel W. Johnson to Chicago Universal Investment and Loan Association, Bradford, $[illegible].
July 17, Mary E. Freidman to People's Building and Loan Association, Bradford, $1,300.

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.

July 15, J. N. Mapes to Henry C. Morgan, Foster township.

LEASEHOLD MORTGAGES.

July 8, George L. Graham to Ann Foster, Kendall, $700.

SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGES.

July 3, C. E. Judd to Helen Fess, Bradford, $400.
July 6, O. F. Schonblom to M. E. Williams, Otto township, $4,000.
July 6, O. M. Roberts to M. E. Williams, Otto township, $5,000.
July 9, W. F. Sprague to L. J. Lilly, Otto township, $3,000.
July 9, C. B. Whitehead to T. Sweesy, Bradford, $1,103.
July 9, Enos Parsons to Harriet M. Kerr, Bradford, $375.
July 9, P. Talcott et al to G. A. Graves, Bradford, $2,000.
July 13, C. P. Cody to John Crane, Bradford, $610.
July 13, C. E. Hequembourg to Annie M. Hart, Bradford, $750.
July 14, L. Fullager to J. A. Waterhouse et al, Otto township, $10,000.

Take no Chance.

During the present heated term, surrounded by impure water and subject at any moment to epidemics, why risk your health your happiness and probably your life, when a simple, pleasant and most effective preventative to human affliction, is at your command. Physicians everywhere, and nurses will promptly assure you of the advantage of good pure liquor, such as Klein's "Silver Age" or "Duquesne" pure ryes. Goods that are without a compeer in the market, and the boast and admiration of everyone testing them. Ask your druggist or dealer for them. The "Silver King" sells for $1.50 per full quart, and "Duquesne" for $1.25. If they do not keep it, send to the reliable wholesale liquor house of Max Klein, 82 Federal Street, Allegheny. You will find pure Guckenheimer, Finch, Overholt and Gibson Ryes, either at $1 00 per quart or six bottles for $5.00.

A complete catalogue and price list will be mailed on application.

Carpets.

Just received, a fine assortment of carpets fresh from the looms, no old stock, and will be sold at lowest prices, at the Furniture and Carpet Store, Smethport, Pa.

—Farmers and farmers' sons who have a horse and rig at their disposal, and who are looking for profitable employment may secure positions worth from thirty to sixty dollars a week by addressing A. J. Potter, 3 East 14th St., New York.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

Items of Interest [illegible]

—Fruit cans at G. W. Williams & Sons.

—The hens that produce egg plants are not laying.

—Preserve cans at Williams meat market.

—Smokers' articles of every description at Emil Thamet's.

—Unsweetened lemonade is recommended as a thirst quencher.

—Don't forget that there is an extensive stock of fruit cans at G. W. Williams.

—G. W. Williams & Sons, of Main street have a large stock of fruit cans of every size.

—Money spent on excursions and picnics is sometimes saved on doctor's bills.

—If you are in need of preserve cans, call at the meat market of G. W. Williams & Sons.

—Cortland county creamery butter can be found at J. H. Stull's meat market, East Smethport, Pa.

—There is no such seed as hay-seed, and the word is not to be found in the dictionary.

—Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, Heart Burn, Costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle.

—If you are troubled with a "hacking cough," "Downs, Elixir" will give you relief at once. Warranted as recommended or money refunded.

—With Ely's Cream Balm a child can be treated without pain and with perfect safety. It cures catarrh, hay fever and colds in the head. It is easily applied into the nostrils and gives immediate relief. Price 50 cents.

—When a man pulls down the shade and jerks it off the roller he gets a curtain lecture.

—A misstep will often make a cripple for life. A bottle of Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment at hand, will not prevent the misstep, but used immediately it will save being a cripple.

—Persons desiring to travel, please call on, or write for rates to W. W. Ball & Sons, Railroad Ticket Brokers and Gen. Pass. Agts. to any point and over any line. 152 Union St., Olean, N. Y. Telephone connections.

—There's an assortment of evening stars this month. Saturn, Mars, Urnus and Mercury.

—My catarrh was very bad. For forty years I have been troubled with it—have tried a number of remedies without relief. A druggist advised Ely's Cream Balm. I have used only one bottle and I can say I feel like a new man. I make this voluntary statement that others may know of the Balm.—J. W. Mathewson, (Lawyer), Pawtucket, R. I.

—A genuine game of poker for two can be played on the latest drop a nickel-in the slot machine.

—"CHEAP LANDS.—J. M. Spafford is now surveying out the lands of F. H. & C. W. Goodyear into farms of 50 acres and upwards, one third cash, balance on long time. Come quick and secure good locations. Apply to N. N. Metcalf, Austin, Pa."

—At the approach of a warm spell the girls, with one accord, push back their frowsy bangs.

—RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits, 75 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong Druggist, Smethport.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine; made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle, at Frank R. Foster's Drug Store.

The Secret of Success.

A. B. Armstrong, druggist, believes that the secret of success is perseverance. Therefore he persists in keeping the finest line of perfumeries, toilet articles, cosmetics, drugs and chemicals on the market. He especially invites all persons who have palpitation, short breath, weak or hungry spells, pain in side or shoulder, oppression or night mare, dry cough, smothering, dropsy or heart disease to try Dr. Miles' unequaled New Heart Cure, before it is too late. It has the largest sale of any similar remedy. Fine book of testimonials free. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is unsurpassed for sleeplessness, headache, fits, etc., and it contains no opiates.

Notice to Collectors.

ALL COLLECTORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the duplicates for the year 1890 must be settled in full by the first day of September, 1891, or the Commissioners' Attorney will be directed to enter suit against each delinquent collector and his bondsmen.

J. H. TATE,
JAMES BIGGINS, } Com'rs.
FRANK D. SIMAR,

Attest: M. B. GREEN, Clerk.
Smethport, Pa., July 28, 1891.

FOR SALE.—A fine horse, five years old weight 980 pounds. Also a span of matched horses, 8 years old, weight 2,600 pounds. Enquire of J. H. SOWERS.
East Smethport, July 27.

FOR SALE.—A fine matched yoke of working oxen, seven years old. Apply to F. C. OLDS, Farmers Valley, Pa.
July, 22, 1891—3w.

MAKING A
Beautiful Home

Is not a question of money. Taste, experience and skill have much to do with it. If you intend to build, it will be a mistake not to send for our books of SENSIBLE LOW-COST HOUSES, now arranged in three volumes. In these you will find perspective views, floor plans, descriptions, and estimates of costs for [illegible] useful, new designs for houses. They also give our prices for complete Working Plans, Details, and Specifications, which enable you to build without delays, mistakes or quarrels with your builder, and which any one can understand. Good builders recommend these plans. Testimonials from all parts of the country. Vol. I contains 35 copyrighted designs of houses costing between $500 and $1800. Vol. II contains 35 copyrighted designs, $1800 to $3000. Vol. III contains 35 copyrighted designs, $3000 to $6000. Price, by mail, $1.00 each or $2.00 for the set.

We also publish "COLONIAL HOUSES," a volume showing Perspectives and Floor Plans of houses arranged in the inimitable style of the Colonial Architecture, and having all modern arrangements for comfort. Price $2.00.

PICTURESQUE HOUSES FOR FOREST AND SHORE:—This shows Perspectives and Floor Plans of new designs for Summer Cottages which are romantic, convenient and cheap. Price $1.00, by mail. Address

National Architects' Union,
128 S. Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sagertown Water.

I have secured the agency of the now celebrated Sagertown Water, and am prepared to furnish it in any quantity, to suit purchasers. The medicinal properties of this water is well known and the wonderful cure through its agency of Rheumatism and Stomach and Kidney troubles have given it a world-wide reputation.

F. N. TAYLOR,
Grand Central Hotel

AGENTS WANTED [illegible]

SUMMER IS

You will soon be inquiring for fall goods. We want to close the following summer lines, of which we bought too many. This is what costs to err in judgment. The loss is ours, the gain is yours, if you can use them now.

Fancy Silk Parasols, Were $3.50, $4.00, $2.90 and $2.50, now $2.00 each.

Colored Sateens, Were 30c. 25c. and 20c. now selling for 12½c.

Ladies' Seersucker Skirts, Were $1.25 and $1.00, now 50c.

Boy's Percale Waists, Were 75c, 65c, 50c, 40c, now 25c.

Printed Challies, Were, for 22 inch 8c, now 6c, for 37 inch 15c. now 12½.

Misses' Slippers, Were $1.00 now 75c.

Misses' Russet Shoes, Were $1.75 now $1.25.

Children's Tennis Shoes, Were $1.25, now 85c.

Who can use single pairs Lace Curtains at a bargain? We have a few single pairs in patterns that we cannot duplicate. We offer a good trade on them

CORSETS.

We have just received a line of the celebrated H. & S. Corsets. They are beauties. If we never suited you before, we ought to now. Black, Drab, Ecru, White. Also fill summer corsets and Ladies' waists. Shall be pleased to show them to you.

STICKNEY, BELL & CO.
General Merchants. SMETHPORT, PA.

STILL ∴ TO ∴ BE ∴ FOUND!
— AT —
D. C. YOUNG'S
NEW -:- STORE

The Best and Cheapest lot of DOLLS ever brought into the town. Dressed Dolls from five cents up, worth twice as much.

FANCY -:- TOYS,

Story Books for the Children,
Gift Books for Grown People.

Pretty Hemstitched Handkerchiefs for 5 and 10 cents, Albums Photograph frames, Glove Boxes.

TOILET CASES,

in fact everything to gladden the eye and please the hearts of the people.

And right here I wish to state that nearly all these goods were made in this country, and bought at much lower prices than the same can be purchased abroad. This was all brought about by the

PROTECTIVE TARIFF,

and the genius and intelligence of the American people, consequently the cry that the "tariff is a tax" and that those that buy imported goods pay the tax, will not apply here.

I have American Cashmere, all wool, which I am selling at 50 to 55 cents a yard, as good as imported goods at 75 cents, also a full line of Arcade Flannels, for women's and children's wear, warranted not to fade or shrink, together with a complete line of

JAMESTOWN DRESS GOODS,

warranted in the same way, that cannot be beaten in the world for price and durability. I also have a full line of Jamestown Hosiery, which pleases all my customers, and one of the finest stocks of

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBER GOODS

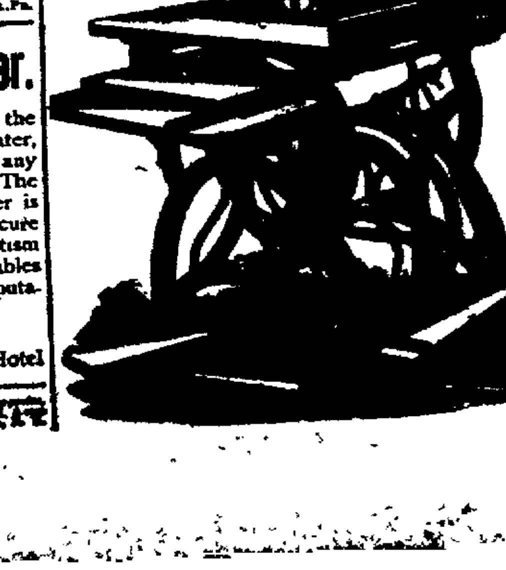
in the country, and at the old prices, together with a new lot of Slippers for Christmas.

My line of Groceries is very fine as will be attested by all who use them.

My stock of goods is so large and varied that it is impossible to mention even a small part of what I keep. Come to my store and prove for yourself that prices have not advanced, but are lower than ever before. If you do not see what you want call for it, and the goods will be cheerfully shown you.

D. C. YOUNG.

Smethport, Pa., Dec. 9, 1890.



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As spring is now upon us, the busy housewife will be on the lookout for a change or improvement in her home. We would invite all such to step into the

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where you can find all kinds of House Furnishing Goods, Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Looking Glasses, Fine Pictures in Frames,

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of all kinds. Our stock is all new and of the latest styles and patterns. We can also furnish competent men to hang wall paper.

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Chocolate Creams of all kinds, etc. Also a complete stock of

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Everything in the line of Gents' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk Handkerchiefs too numerous to mention, Mufflers, Collars and Cuffs, and the largest line of Neckwear to be found in the city. I am headquarters for

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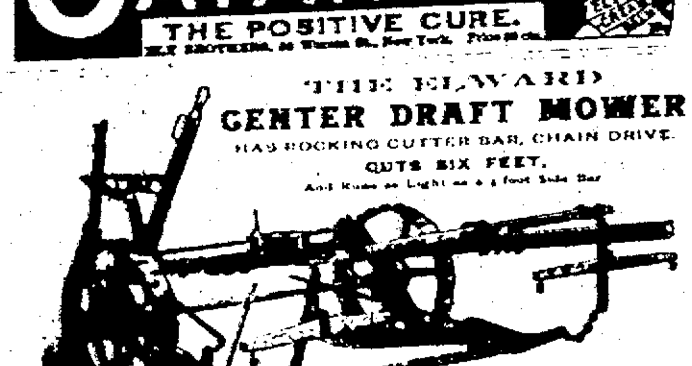
CENTER DRAFT MOWER

HAS ROCKING CUTTER BAR, CHAIN DRIVE.

CUTS SIX FEET,

And Runs as Light as a 4 foot Side Bar



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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

The Claim on Deer Creek.

By A. E. GIBSON.

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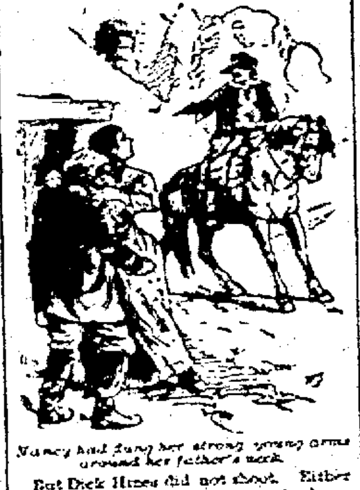
CHAPTER II.



Nancy had flung her strong young arms around her father's neck.

But Dick Hines did not shoot. Either he was too cowardly or he had a large enough spark of manhood within him not to fire at a woman.

Nancy had flung her strong young arms around her father's neck, and placed herself a loving screen between him and danger.

There she stood in the little camp fire's ruddy light before that isolated dugout, such a brave, sweet picture of protection for her deformed father that even Dick Hines, villain and rough character though he was, was struck by it, and wheeled his horse around as if he would depart immediately.

"Stranger, I reckon yer kin use ther dugout ternight, but I give yer warnin' ter git off'n ther claim afore tomorrer sunset."

"Yer very kind, I'm shore," returned Hamlet with quiet scorn, "ter 'low me ther privilege o' 'bidin' overnight on my own property."

"Remember," said Hines, unheeding the other's sarcasm and putting his revolver in his belt, "yer ter be off'n this hyer claim afore tomorrer sunset."

"Thank yer fur repeatin' it; my memory's plumb good yit," Hamlet made answer, in spite of Nancy's whispered warning to say no more to the armed villain.

"I've give yer ample warnin'," Hines concluded. "I don't want no trouble with yer, but unless yer off'n ther claim by tomorrer night yer kin expec' ter be waited on by a committee appinted ter 'tend ter sech cases as yer'n."

"Wal, I 'low yer committee couldn't wait on er better man than Adam Hamlet," the new settler flung after Hines, as he put spurs to his horse and rode swiftly away in the darkness.

Next morning as they ate their breakfast Nancy said:

"Pap, I'm thinkin' maybe yer'd best quit the claim an' save fussin'. That Hines is a desp'rate man."

"Yes, I 'low he is, but I aim ter make him a heap more desp'rater afore I quit this hyer claim I've come so fur ter git," replied Hamlet, spreading molasses on his cornbread, and eating his coarse fare with keen relish.

"I reckon it would be kinder hard fur me ter leave the claim now thet I've been settin' such store on havin a home of our own, after livin' on a rented place so long. It's a mighty purty place hyer, pap, an' I'm gittin' tached ter livin' hyer already," said the girl, as she gazed about her.

The large dry goods box which served them as table, and at which they now sat, was placed just outside of the dugout door, and where they could command an uninterrupted view of the surrounding country for miles away. It was a wild but beautiful view indeed.

Miles and miles of trackless prairies, clothed in richest green and rarest wild flowers, sloped gently away, until the eye encountered a line of timber, fringing some stream in the distance. The warm smiles of a glorious sunrise burnished the landscape and increased its natural loveliness to a great degree.

On some of the little "swells" in the plain flocks of cattle and ponies of all colors could be seen grazing on the bedewed grass of early morning, while a spiral wreath of blue smoke here and there, outlined against a cloudless sky and appearing afar off, marked the location of a settler's cabin.

It was the Kansas of nature, before the settlers had turned her broad acres into the fertile fields of corn and wheat, as the traveler sees them today.

"Ain't it purty, pap?" asked the girl, too deeply lost in admiration of the scene to eat.

"Too purty ter be scart from by a low down critter like that sneakin' Hines," answered Hamlet, finishing his coffee and rising from the table.

"No, Nancy," he said, after a pause, "I think you an' me an' our traps will 'bide hyar at the dugout a spell spite o' that varmint's threats. His talk's too thin for me ter swaller. He just aims ter scar' me off ther claim, but he'll be plumb disappointed, I 'low. Nancy, yer kin just go erhead an' fix up ther dugout ter suit yerself, while I hammer up some kind o' brush shed fur the beasts. We'll not spare ther time ter ask Hines ef he's willin'."

So saying, Adam Hamlet took spade and ax and walked a short distance down a wide ravine, where he found a load of poles and heavier timber which Ik Pender had cut and hauled from the woods but had not used. With this timber he began the construction of a rude shed, which would serve as a shelter for the animals when it stormed.

While Hamlet worked away on his shed down the hollow Nancy was not idle. She was a skillful housekeeper, and she had soon put the dugout through a process of complete renovation. The underground apartment was not very generous in its dimensions, but their household goods were not very numerous, and there were but two persons to become inmates of it, so they could easily manage to exist there until they were able to build more comfortable quarters. How many of our brave pioneer folk like them have patiently borne with hardships, and lived in dugouts or uncomfortably cramped and wretched cabins, that the untamed prairies might be reclaimed from the savage and the wilderness, and made, after many struggles, fruitful and fitted to the needs of civilized humanity. They are real benefactors, and the world owes them such a great debt of gratitude that will never be redeemed. But their deeds of valor and noble sacrifices are recorded on the scroll of history, and we cannot utterly ignore them, should we have the disposition to do so.

Before night Hamlet had his shed completed, even to covering one side and the end and top with brush and dead sunflower stalks gathered from the ravine; and Nancy had made the dugout as habitable as it was possible to make it.

They had received no visits that day from any of their distant neighbors, and had almost forgotten Dick Hines' threats, when Nancy, who had been down to the creek for a bucket of water, heard through the darkness of the night the rapid approach of several horsemen. There was no moon yet, so she could distinguish nothing in the starlight but several dark forms, whose horses were bearing them with mad speed toward the lonely dugout.

She bent her head in a listening attitude, for she was certain that she had heard one of them laugh in a gruff voice. But she could hear no words, only the swish, swish of the horses' feet as their riders urged them over the prairie. She strove again to pierce the intervening space with her clear hazel eyes, but she could not make out the shadowy forms.

"What does it mean? Who kin it be careerin' 'round over the prairie?" she asked herself.

Suddenly she remembered Dick Hines' unpleasant visit of the evening before, and leaving her bucket, she ran swiftly up the grass grown path to the dugout, before which she had left her father seated on a bench smoking his old clay pipe. In an excited voice she cried:

"Pap, I reckon that Hines an' his low down gang air comin'. Don't yer hyar 'em?"

"Yes, I've heerd 'em, Nancy," replied Hamlet, "an' I'm awaitin' ther attack," and she noticed that he had an old musket in his hand, which he had captured from a soldier in the late war. "Hyer, child! Get in ther dugout and let me shut ther door. I reckon ef ther bent on playin' Injun I kin show 'em I ain't erfeared. I've faced too many Johnnie Rebs in my time ter be scart out by a passel o' sich bushwhackers as them ens."

He pulled Nancy into the dugout and closed and bolted the big rough door, which was composed of two large, heavy oak boards nailed together.

"Hello in thar!" yelled Dick Hines, halting with his gang, a half dozen rough looking fellows, all heavily armed, before the dugout.

"Hello yerself!" Hamlet called back from a hole beside the door.

"Come out o' thar, an' let this hyer committee show yer how we do up a claim jumper in Kansas."

"I'm 'bliged ter yer fur the invitation, but I'd ruther be excused from takin' any lessons from sich er pack o' bushwhackers as yer," Adam Hamlet answered.

"If yer don't come out peaceable like we uns will bust in an' fetch yer out," threatened Hines, while poor Nancy stood shuddering with the wildest apprehensions by her father's side.

"Bust away! I've got somethin' hyer in my hand thet kin bust too, when I'm er mind ter pull the trigger."

"Look hyer, ole chap! This is Dick Hines' claim, and we uns aim ter help him hold it," said one of the uncouth horsemen.

"It's Adam Hamlet's claim, got in a fair and squar' swap from Ik Pender, back in Illinoy, an' I aim ter hold it."

"Ain't yer goin' ter open thet door?" demanded Hines impatiently.

"What yer need with ther door open?" mockingly asked Hamlet.

"We uns want ter git our paws on yer, ye white livered claim jumper, yer!"

"Yer do! Wal, why don't yer git off yer hosses an' try it, then? I'm ready fur yer, an' ther fust one ter come a step nearer this dugout will git a dose o' genywine lead. That's what!"

"I dare yer out hyer!" said Hines.

"An' I dare yer in hyer!" Hamlet returned contemptuously.

"This is gittin' mighty thin, ole man."

"Very wal, Mr. Hines, when yer an' yer august committee gits tired yer at liberty ter retire when yer please."

"None o' yer gol durned sass in that er I'll riddle thet spring halt ole door with bullets," growled Hines, growing angrier every moment, as he saw himself and his cowardly allies held at bay by one man.

"Yer best try it ef yer itchin' ter git ther contents of this hyer musket o' mine poured inter yer miserable carcass. I'd rather save my ammunition fur buzzards, wolves an' sich, but I'm not begrudgin' it ef yer need it wuss'n ther varmints."

"I'm gittin' thunderin' tired o' yer lip, ole man!"

"All right, neighbor Hines, when yer tired of thet that's a standin' invitation fur yer ter ride off about yer business. I'm able ter run this claim without yer advice."

"An' do yer actilly refuse ter git off'n my claim?" roared the infuriated Hines.

"I'm not on yer claim, an' how kin I git off'n it?"

"I'll give yer somethin' ter season yer sass with ef yer ain't more civil!"

"Yer remarked somethin' similar jest er bit ago."

"I kin make yer whistle er diffrunt song ef yer [illegible] yerself out hyer."

"It'd be er plumb s'prise ter me ef yer didn't tote ther biggest half o' ther chune yerself, Mr. Hines."

"I'll put a bullet clar through yer an' that blamed door, both!"

"No yer don't, Dick Hines!" rang out a clear, manly voice, as a newcomer dashed upon the scene and did not pause till he had spurred his pony between the gang and the door of the dugout. Hines and his allies shrank back like a pack of cowardly curs before a noble Newfoundland, and sat regarding the intruder with no pleasant grace upon their hardened visages.

"Yer didn't expect Tom Byers hyer fur take a hand in yer little game?" said the young fellow, speaking sternly.

It was with feelings of real gratitude that the trembling girl in the dugout recognized the voice of the young ranchman who had taken supper with them at their camp two nights ago. Providence had surely sent him, she thought.

"It's him—Mr. Byers, pap!" she whispered.

"Yes, it's him, Nancy. Ain't he spunky? Just listen ter him, will yer?" he chuckled. "He's er match for er dozen sich vile critters as them."

And he was, indeed. Tom Byers was well known on those wild prairies as a man of dauntless courage and absolute character, one with whom it was not safe to fool. Dick Hines knew the man whom he must now deal with, and although backed by several allies as he was, he had no relish for the encounter.

"What are yer up to, disturbin' Mr. Hamlet this way?" he demanded.

"I was jest a makin' er sort o' call on him, an' tellin' him I held er right ter this hyer claim, thet's all," answered Hines, hoping to lower Tom Byers' wrath against him.

"Well, Mr. Hamlet give yer a very open reception, I judge, seein' as yer all out hyer in yer saddles yit," laughed Byers with contempt.

"But I'd like ter know by what right yer assert a claim ter this stranger's land?" he asked.

"Waal, yer see Ik Pender bought my mules, an' never paid fur 'em, an' when he left ther country I was ter hev his claim," explained Hines.

"Stick ter fac's, ef yer please," cried Byers. "I know more erbout thet mule trade than yer think. Ik an' me was good friends, an' I know his side o' ther story won't tally with yer'n; besides, I happen ter know what become o' them mules!"

"Ther dickens yer do!"

"Yer sold Ik er span o' mules on er year's time. Ik hadn't owned ther critters two weeks till they was stolen. Yes, sir, stolen! Ik was down with ther ager at ther time, so couldn't track thet thieves, an' yer come over hyer ter this very dugout, Dick Hines, an' told Ik as yer'd be willin' ter let him hev his note ef he'd fork over fifty dollars in greenbacks, seein' he'd hed sich bad luck in gittin' ther critters stold. Well, Ik didn't hev ther money ter redeem his note from yer clutches, so I loaned it to him. That's how I know so much erbout thet mule business. Yer shelled over ther note ter Ik, fur I seen it arterward in his own hands. So yer hev no more right ter Ik Pender's claim than I hev—an' not as much when it comes down ter ther p'int o' ther matter."

"Waal, I don't b'lieve this humpy backed stranger has got any right on Ik's claim," Hines declared. "He deserves ter be punished fur claim jumpin', an' I fer one favor puttin' him"——

"Shut up yer horn!" interrupted Byers. "I'm hyer ter see fair play, an' I'll see it too."

"Why, Tom," remarked one of Hines' followers, "I thought nobody on the whole Neutral Lands was more 'posed ter claim jumpin' than you."

"An' so I am," returned Byers firmly; "I'm powerful opposed ter claim jumpin' an' all sich low down, lawless doin's that that's no manhood in. Ef I know anything erbout ther way ther wind lies, I'm thinkin' Dick Hines is mad because he ain't able ter git ther stranger out an' jump the claim himself."

"That's it! That's it!" agreed Adam Hamlet, speaking from the door, which he held slightly ajar. "Yer driv' there nail home that time, Mr. Byers. Hines wants ther claim, an' is tryin' ter scar' me out. That's ther shape o' ther hull business."

"Le's settle this dispute hyer an' now," said Tom Byers in a decided tone.

"Mr. Hamlet, didn't yer tell me thet yer had some writin's frum Ik Pender ter prove yer title ter this land?"

"Yes, an' hyer they air right in my inside coat pocket," answered the settler.

"Produce 'em, an' fix a light an' I'll read the dockymint to these doubtin' Thomases," said Byers, alighting from his pony and approaching the door of the dugout.

Adam Hamlet handed to Tom a half sheet of foolscap, on which Ik Pender, in uneven, untidy characters, had written the transference of his quarter section of land on Deer creek.

Lamp or candle the Hamlets had not, so Nancy put a cotton rag into a small can of "meat fryin's," and thus secured a poor, fitful little flame, by which Byers, standing in the door, read slowly but distinctly the following letter:

To Whom It May Concern:

By this here Presents be it known that I have traded my claim on Deer creek, in Cherokee co., Kansas, to one Adam Hamlet of Pinkneyville, Illinoy, who did by mutual consent turn over to me 10 head of big steers for this said claim.

To my old friends out there I recommend said Adam Hamlet as an honest citizen, and ask that you'll treat him white.

ISAAC N. PENDER.

Hines and his gang listened while Byers read the letter, and as soon as he began folding it up they started away. But Tom detained them a few minutes to say: "Hold on, Dick Hines! I want yer ter understan' thet Mr. Hamlet's right ter this hyer claim is genywine, and will be supported by all the worthy citizens of these parts. It won't be well fur yer ef ketched prowlin' round Deer creek. Now go!"

And they went.

Tom Byers lingered at the dugout long after the sound of the horsemen, whom he had put to flight so effectively, had died away upon the calm night air.

Adam Hamlet resumed his seat and his pipe outside the dugout; Nancy leaned against the doorway, like a blushing, drooping wild rose under the clear starlight, while the young ranchman, brave as a Trojan and handsome as a prince, stood by his pony's side, one arm laid carelessly across the saddle.

"I'm plumb glad yer rid up jest when yer did, Mr. Byers," Hamlet remarked.

"I was jest gittin' back from Fort Scott, and thought I'd ride past an' see how yer was makin' it," Byers explained. "I wasn't countin' on findin' Hines an' his gang hyer. But yer seemed ter take ther visit mighty composed like."

"Waal, it's no good gittin' flustered, I never think; besides I was mixed up in too many hot spurts with ther enemy durin' ther late war ter be scart out easy now. It's been a kind o' trainin' ter me ter bristle up fer every situation of danger thet may rise up in my path," said Hamlet, puffing away placidly at his pipe.

"So yer was in the war jest closed?" Tom Byers asked a little curiously.

"Not as a reg'lar soldier. They wouldn't take me on 'count o' my back, though I plead fur 'em to. But I was in ther Union army, connected with ther commissary department, an' was a nuss in ther hospital camps on the Ohio river fur erbout eight months. I never seen actual service on the battlefield but once, an' thet was when I hed a hand to hand struggle with a Confederate soldier, tripped him up an' captured thet ole musket yonder," and he pointed with pride to the trophy which his muscular force had wrested from the hands of a foe.

Tom Byers examined the old musket with interest, listened while Hamlet related two or three war adventures, then mounted restive Popcorn to ride on to his ranch.

"I don't think Dick Hines will be apt ter bother yer any more, Mr. Hamlet," he said before starting. "He's er coward an' won't do yer no open hurt, an' ther fact that I've got onter his game ter get yer off o' ther claim will tend to keep him scarce. Yer heerd what I told him erbout thet mule business? I kin tell yer more yit. After sellin' ther mules ter Ik he hired two o' his gang ter run ther critters off inter Missoury an' sell 'em, when Pender was down sick with the shakin' ager an' couldn't help himself. It's a plain case, an' all I'm watchin' fur is a little more clear proof, an' I'll fix his cake fur him. He lives over on Lightnin' creek with a brother-in-law o' his who ain't no better'n Dick.

"But Hines ain't goin' ter molest yer," he said, with a swift, admiring look directed toward the girl, "fur I aim ter keep an eye on his cavortin's. Good night!" and waving his hand he galloped rapidly away over the prairie.

Adam Hamlet began improvements on his place at once. He broke up the sod, which was soon planted in corn, beans, sorghum and pumpkins. Byers let him have a good milk cow and a fine little riding pony for Nancy, while one of the neighbors spared them some chickens; and Joe Dugan a pig. So the new settlers had fairly started their life on the prairie.

Adam Hamlet wished to secure a legal title to his land on Deer creek. But some of his best neighbors, who were ardent supporters of the "land leaguers," just then vastly stirred up over the disposition which congress had made of the Neutral Lands on which they lived, had repeatedly requested him not to contract with Joy's agents. Hamlet was not in particular sympathy with the "leaguers," being a firm believer in the power and wisdom of the United States government to adjust all land disputes, but the settlers had treated him kindly, and he did not care to anger them. He could wait for the excitement over the land question to subside.

In August, when the sun scorched the prairies with almost torrid breath, Hamlet became a victim to chills and fever, and much of the time was too poorly to leave the dugout.

Added to her customary duties, Nancy had to be her father's nurse and look after the stock.

One evening as darkness was falling over the hot prairie she went down the creek to drive the cow home.

She had proceeded a half of a mile, and was just crossing a wild plum thicket when voices arrested her attention.

Peering through the branches she could just make out two men engaged in earnest conversation. One she instantly recognized as Dick Hines.

(Continued next week.)

The Much-Traveled Irishman.

'Tis twelve months since I came to America
The fortune of me uncle to enjoy.
Bless his name! shure he left me the whole av it
And in his will he said, "Now Pat, me boy,
Ye's ought to spind a solid year in thravelin,
The great sayghts av this country for to see,"
And sure me uncle didn't need to urge me much
For thravelin is a thrick that just suits me.

So I've thraveled over all this mighty nation
From north to south and from the east to west;
I've thraveled both on land and on the wather,
But shure the railroad thravelin suits me best.
And of all the fine railroads in America,
And meself shure has thraveled on them all,
The one that heads the list for solid comfort
Is the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

Both for aitin and for dhrinkin and for shlapin,
Their equipment is most costly and complate,
There is splendor for old King Solomon,
And dainties for his thousand wives to ate.
Oh! I've thraveled all up and down America,
The railroads and the steamboats tried them all,
But there's nothing can compare in solid comfort
Wid the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

—The Living Church, Chicago.

SUBSCRIBE for the MINER.

THE TIN PLATE LIAR.

GETTING NEARER AND NEARER THE END OF HIS ROPE.

Effect of a Few Welsh Immigrants—What They Would Consume of Our Products. All for the Good of America—Good Customers for Our Miners.

The Boston Advertiser (Rep.) welcomes the Welsh operatives that may be imported to run the American tin works that the new tin duty will build up. But was not the duty imposed for the benefit of American laborers?—Evening Post.

There is a great deal of what our contemporary calls "journalism" in the above. It knows that there may be two objections to the importation of laborers, viz., when they are imported to take the places of other laborers already employed, or when they are likely to add an undesirable element to our population.

No one can truthfully claim that the Welsh are undesirable immigrants. They nearly all talk the English language; they send their children to our public schools; they demand high wages and quickly raise their standard of living; they are peaceable, hard working and hard fighting, too, if necessary, and are in every way desirable. Nor can it be claimed with any approximation of veracity that coming here to make tin plates, instead of continuing to make them in Wales for this market, they take any man's job or employment away from him, unless it is jobs of some twenty importing firms in this city.

If, on the contrary, all of the 20,000 workmen who are now walking around and counting up what the workmen gets out of the "clean up" of a great Free-trade effort in which he has assisted were to come over here with their families, say 100,000 of them in all, how would the account stand with the American laborers?

About every five people in this country require and have a house; this would call for building some 20,000 additional houses. There is a mile of railroad to about every 400 people in this country, and the addition of 100,000 people would justify the construction of 250 additional miles of railroad, in the operation and maintenance of which, after it was built, some 1,250 people would find steady employment. In addition to these and other items, the 400,000 tons of tinned plates we are now consuming would call for the mining and transporting of 1,000,000 tons of iron ore and nearly that amount of coal and limestone to produce the 500,000 tons of pig iron required to make the plates for tinning. American tallow for dipping and lumber for boxing would also come into demand.

There is nothing in this that looks as if American laborers would not have the demand for their services increased. And as the coming of these Welshmen implies "American tin works that the new tin duty will build up," their coming will result in keeping some $30,000,000 in this country that we have been sending across the sea yearly for tinned plates. So there will be more money in the country with which to pay for labor. To slightly paraphrase Adam Smith, there were two sets of labor employed and two profits were made, only one of which was American. Now two sets of labor will be employed and two profits will be made, both of which will be American.

What Can This Mean?

In the course of some lamentations over our reciprocity treaty with Brazil The Colliery Guardian, after saying "up till now the United States, on account of their not producing more than met home requirements, have not done much in the way of competing," makes the following rather interesting admission:

"England has had the lion's share of the business, but the treaty which the United States has entered into with Brazil in pursuance of the policy named above threatens to place our manufacturers at a great disadvantage when competing for Brazilian business, which is very valuable to us, *and has been built up at great cost* to and with much perseverance by our merchants."

It might be thought from the expression we have italicized that England has been disregarding the precepts of sound political economy and paying more for its trade with Brazil than it was getting in hope of future prof[it], or was The Guardian only putting on?

The Drummer's McKinley Prices.

"How does it come that you are selling all wool 5-ounce flannels at twenty cents this year when you charged me twenty-one and a half cents last year?" inquired a South Bend dry goods merchant of a commercial traveler for a Kentucky woolen mill. "Didn't you tell me last year that flannels would be higher this year on account of the McKinley bill and didn't I tell you you were a cross-barred-all-wool flannel liar? What have you got to say for yourself?" The commercial traveler could say nothing except that the price was twenty cents with 2 per cent. off for cash, instead of twenty-one and a half cents net. The merchant bought several bolts and thanked his stars that he put no faith in the McKinley liars last fall.

Changes of Climate

Kill more people than is generally known. Particularly is this the case in instances where the constitution is delicate, and among our immigrant population seeking new homes in those portions of the West, and where malarial and typhoid fevers prevail at certain seasons of the year. The best preparative for a change of climate, or of diet and water which that change necessitates, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only fortifies the system against malaria, a variable temperature, damp, and the debilitating effects of tropical heat, but is also the leading remedy for constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, bodily troubles specially apt to attack emigrants and visitors to regions near the equator, mariners, and tourists. Whether used as a safeguard by sea voyagers, travelers by land, miners, or of agriculturists in newly populated districts, this fine specific has elicited the most favorable testimony.

A Connecticut Yankee.

Wanted an agent in each town to sell the above named book. This is Mark Twain's latest. Nearly 50,000 copies already sold. 250 illustrations. Nearly 600 pages. A great many agents average forty orders per week. Almost anyone can sell twenty-five weekly. This is very profitable business. Write for terms. C. L. Webster & Co., 3 East 14th St New York.

Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills.

An important discovery. They act on the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new principle. They speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles and constipation. Splendid for men, women and children. Smallest, mildest, surest. 30 doses for 25 cents. Samples free at A. B. Armstrong's drug store.

Go to Cleveland, O.

Special excursion of United Swiss Society will leave Buffalo via Nickel Plate Sunday, August 2d, 1891, at 8:30 a. m. Tickets good for 5 days one $3.50 for round trip. General office 23 Exchange St.

ENGLISH Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeny, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, and swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

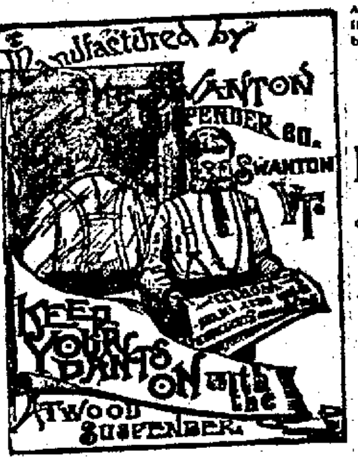
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

The Centaur Company, 183 Fulton Street, N. Y.

BROWNELL BROS,

SMETHPORT, PA.,



Manufactured by
The Swanton Suspender Co.
Swanton Vt
Keep Your Pants On with the Atwood Suspender.

We are sole agents of the above Suspenders.

Announce to the people of Smethport and vicinity that their stock is now complete and embraces many

Novelties in Every Department,

Designed for the

EVERY-DAY-TRADE.

OUR EPECUREAN DEPARTMENT is supplied with all the leading brands of Canned and Bottled Good, including fruits, vegetables, meats, soups, etc.

OUR DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT embraces all the latest fabrics in Dress Goods, White Goods, Table Linens, Damasks, &c.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT can not be beat. Fine Shoes for Ladies' Misses' and Children's wear. Also Men's Youths' and Boys' Boots and Shoes of every description.

We have also in stock a full line of Hats and Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Gloves and Mittens.

Groceries and Provisions and the Best Brands of Flour in the Market.

A. T. PALMER,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

DEALER IN HORSES.

Wagons, Carriages, Carts, Harness, Etc.

WATER STREET BARN.

FEED AND BOARDING STABLE,

BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE. SMETHPORT PA.

EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF THAT CAN BE RELIED ON

Not to Split! Not to Discolor!

BEARS THIS MARK.

BE UP TO THE MARK

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT.

THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER

For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use.

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

SOOTHING-HEALING

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love It.

Every Traveler should have a bottle of it in his satchel.

Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure. Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 35 cts., by mail, 6 bottles, Express paid, $2. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

DETROIT SURE GRIP Steel Tackle Block

HALF THE COST of hoisting saved to storekeepers, Butchers, Farmers, Machinists, Builders, Contractors and OTHERS. Admitted to be the greatest improvement EVER made in tackle blocks. Freight prepaid. Write for Catalogue.

FULTON IRON AND ENGINE WORKS, Estab. 1852. 10 Brush St., Detroit, Mich.

1may 30-3m.

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GLEASON & LEMMLER

Dealers in and Manufacturers of

HARNESS OF EVERY TYLES AND CHARACTER

Which they will sell at the

LOWEST RATES.

They also keep a full supply of

Saddles, Blankets, Whips, Etc.

Also a large and complete invoice of

TRUNKS & VALISES

Which they propose to sell at manufacturers' prices. Call and examine our stock and prices and become satisfied that it is a waste of time to look elsewhere for goods we sell. We are selling our goods as low as any house west of New York for quality.

GLEASON & LEMMLER.

Smethport, Pa., March 12, 1884.

P D HOPKINS

Successor to C. L. Douglass,

Corner Hill and Mechanic Streets,

SMETHPORT PA.

—Dealer in—

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Which I am prepared to sell very cheap for cash.

American Steamship Line,

JNO. W. BAKER, Agent,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Tickets sold to and from all points in Europe at reasonable rates.

The "American Line" is the only Trans-Atlantic line sailing under the American flag. Accommodations first-class. Sailings on Wednesday of each week.

For particulars call on or address

JNO. W. BAKER, Agt., Smethport, Pa.

W. T. CALLAR,

DRUGGIST AND PHARMACIST.

—DEALER IN—

Drugs : and : Medicines,

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes,

Stationery, Toilet Articles, Etc.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

BRICK DRUG STORE,

MAIN STREET, · · · SMETHPORT, PA

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NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE
THE BEST!
ATTACHMENTS,
THE FINEST,
WOODWORK.
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO, 28 UNION SQUARE, N.Y.

FOR SALE BY

D. S. EWING, General Agent,

27 Chestnutstreet. PHILADELPHIA, PA

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—Containing 55 acres, about twenty acres improved; a good house, two barns, good fruit; situated one mile south of Coleville, Pa. Enquire of J. R. WRIGHT, [illegible], Pa. Jan. 22—6m.

[illegible]

[illegible] Time [illegible] in effect July 5, 18[illegible]

Trains leave [illegible] for [illegible], Olean, Bradford, Rochester and Buffalo as follows:

BUFFALO ACCOM'D'N, daily 5:[illegible] A. M.
BUFFALO MAIL .... 9:[illegible] A. M.
BUFFALO MAIL .... 3:21 P. M.

Train leaving [illegible] at 2:[illegible] p. m. connects at [illegible] with [illegible] for Bradford at Olean with River Division for Allegany, Salamanca, Oil City and Pittsburg.

For Clermont, Johnsonburg, and points south:

CLERMONT MAIL, ... 7:[illegible] A. M.
CLERMONT ACCOMMOD'N ... 12:[illegible] P. M.
LOCAL .... 7:00 P. M.
BUFFALO ACCOM'D'N ar. daily 8:[illegible] A. M.

Clermont Mail connects through to Johnsonburgh.

Get Time Tables giving full information from A. K. [illegible], Ticket Agent.

[illegible], General Sup't.

J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pass'r. & T'k. Ag't.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua R. R. Co.

Direct line between the Bradford and Elk county, Clarion and Johnsonburg oil fields.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 24, 1891.

WESTWARD. EASTWARD

p.m.	a.m.		STATIONS	a.m.	p.m.	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Bradford lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Kinzua Jn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Bordell	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Duke Centre	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
			K. E. C. & Y.			
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Little Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Lv. Bolivar Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Lv [illegible] ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lv. Bradford...Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kinzua Junct'n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Davis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Simpson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ormsby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Smethport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mt. Jewett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kane	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

JNO. C. MCKENNA, Superintendent.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway,

THE SHORT LINE

Between, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca, Bradford, Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney and the Coal and Lumber Regions of Pennsylvania.

On and after June [illegible], 18[illegible], passenger trains will leave Bradford and Mt. Jewett, daily except Sunday, as follows:

LEAVE BRADFORD—EAST BOUND.

[illegible] a. m.—Buffalo & Rochester Express—For Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Colden, Buffalo, Machias, Gainesville, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy and Rochester.

2.50 p. m.—Mail—For Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Colden, Buffalo, Machias, Gainesville, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy, and Rochester.

2.15 p. m.—Buffalo Express—Sundays only. For Limestone, Carrollton, Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Colden and Buffalo.

LEAVE MT. JEWETT—SOUTH-BOUND.

2.04 p. m.—Mail—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois and Punxsutawney.

Thousand Mile Tickets, good for passage between all stations, at two cents per mile.

For time tables and full information call on or address any of the Company's agents, or

D. [illegible], Agent Bradford, Pa.

J. F. THOMPSON.

G. W. BARTLETT, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Gen'l Superintendent, Rochester, N. Y.

Bradford, Pa.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Monday, July 6, 1891.

AR. EASTW'D.			STATIONS.	L'V WESTW'D		
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
11.05	6.10	1.05	Coudersport	[illegible]	1.30	[illegible]
11.01	[illegible]	1.04	Fine Creek Jc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.50	[illegible]	1.02	Hammond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	12.57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.40	[illegible]	12.54	Olmsted	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	12.50	Mina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.24	[illegible]	12.41	Knowlton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	7.40	12.36	Roulette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.14	7.27	12.22	Burtville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	7.20	[illegible]	Coleman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	12.11	Port Allegany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains run on eastern standard time.

R. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

NICKEL PLATE.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R.

The following is time corrected to June 1st, 1891. Trains depart from and arrive at Union Railway Station, Van Buren st., Chicago, and N. Y., L. E. & W., Railway station, Buffalo.

Going West.			Trains Daily Except Sunday	Going East.		
Loc. A. M.	No. 1 M.	No. 3 A. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	Loc. P. M.
[illegible]	12 00		Buffalo	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Angola	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	1 16		Silver Creek	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	1 37		Dunkirk	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Brocton	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	2 07		Westfield	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		North East	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	3 05		Erie	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Girard	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	4 10		Conneaut	[illegible]		[illegible]
	[illegible]		Ashtabula	[illegible]		
	6 40	[illegible]	Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fostoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	7 00	[illegible]	Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Read this side down. Read this side up.

Through tickets are on sale to all points at principal offices of the company, at lowest rates, for any class of tickets desired. Baggage checked to destination. B. F. HORNER, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

LEWIS WILLIAMS, Gen'l Superintendent. Cleveland, Ohio.

Geo. A. Backus, Agent, Smethport, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect May 24, 1891.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION

EASTWARD.

[illegible] a. m.—Train 8, daily except Sunday, for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia [illegible] p. m., New York [illegible] p. m., Baltimore [illegible] p. m., Washington, [illegible] p. m. Pullman Parlor car through from Williamsport and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia.

[illegible] p. m.—Train 6, daily except Sunday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia [illegible] a. m., New York [illegible] a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:00 a. m.

9:10 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia, [illegible] a. m., New York [illegible] a. m. Baltimore [illegible] a. m. Washington [illegible] a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Harrisburg.

WESTWARD.

[illegible] a. m.—Train 17, daily except Sunday for Ridgway, DuBois Clermont and intermediate stations, leaves Ridgway [illegible] p. m. for Erie.

[illegible] a. m.—Train 3, daily for Erie and intermediate stations.

[illegible] p. m.—Train 11 daily except Sunday Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 17 leaves Renovo [illegible] a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Emporium Jc. [illegible] a. m.

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia [illegible] a. m., Washington [illegible] a. m. Baltimore [illegible] a. m. daily except Sunday, arriving at Emporium Junction [illegible] p. m. with Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport and passenger coaches to Kane.

Train 3, leaves New York [illegible] p. m., Philadelphia 11:[illegible] p. m., Washington [illegible] p. m., Baltimore 11:[illegible] p. m., daily arriving at Emporium Junc. [illegible] a. m. with Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie.

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

Daily except Sunday.

NORTH. A. M. Lv.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Ar. A. M.
9 [illegible]	Ridgway	11 [illegible]
9 [illegible]	Johnsonburg	11 [illegible]
10 10	Glen Hazel	[illegible]
10 19	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 37	Wilcox?	[illegible]
10 [illegible]	Clermont	[illegible]

Connections are made with train 17, leaving Johnsonburg at [illegible] p. m. for Erie and intermediate points, arriving at Kane at [illegible] p. m. also at Ridgway with train 6, leaving Ridgway at 1.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Ag't.

—TAKE—

THE -:- LACKAWANNA -:- ROUTE

FOR

Hornellsville, Bath, Corning, Elmira, Binghamton, New York

and intermediate points. Train leaving Smethport [illegible] p. m. makes close connection at [illegible] with the D. L. & W. R. R. Co.'s [illegible] Fast Train. Pullman Palace Sleeper through to New York without change. Rates as low as any line. For rates, tickets, &c., apply to Ticket Agent of the W. N. Y. & P. R. R., Smethport, Pa., or address

CHAS. H. HAMMOND, Gen'l Pass. Agt., The Lackawanna & Southwestern R. R. Co. Hornellsville, N. Y.

FOR MEN ONLY!

[illegible]

TELEGRAPHY [illegible] FREE [illegible] OHIO.